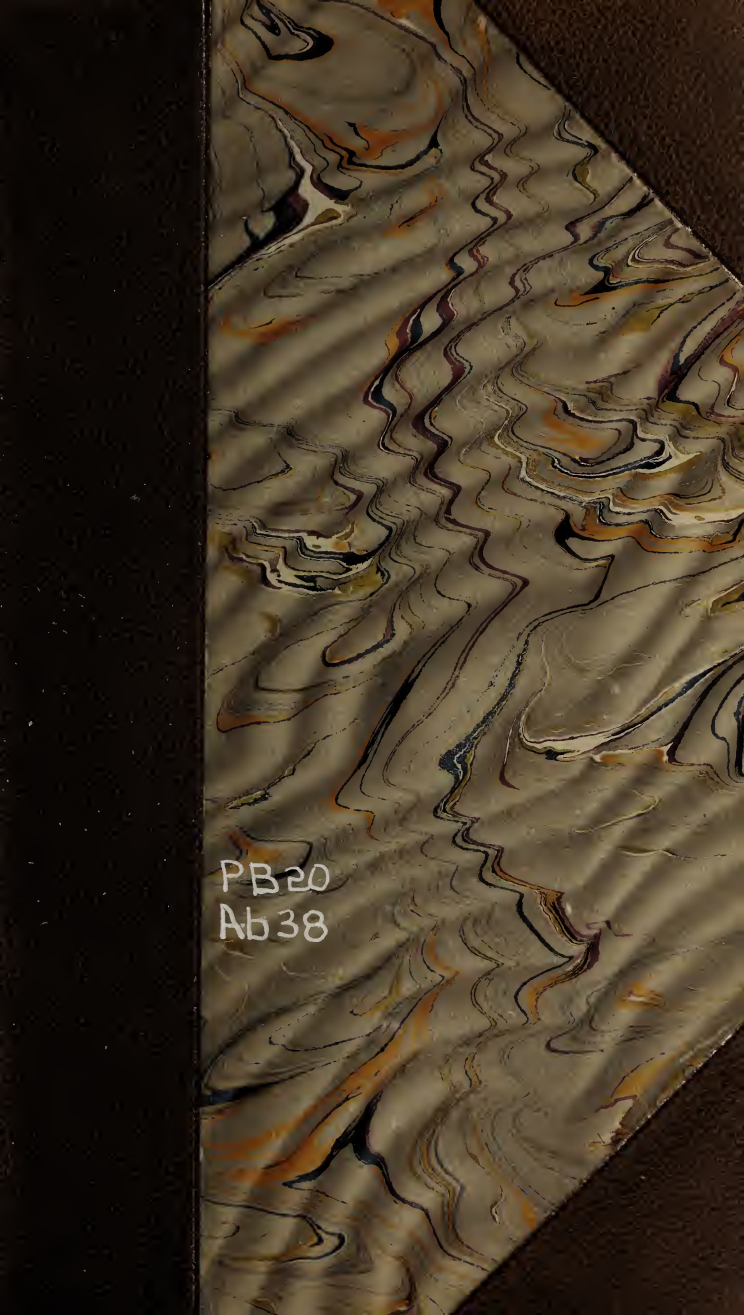
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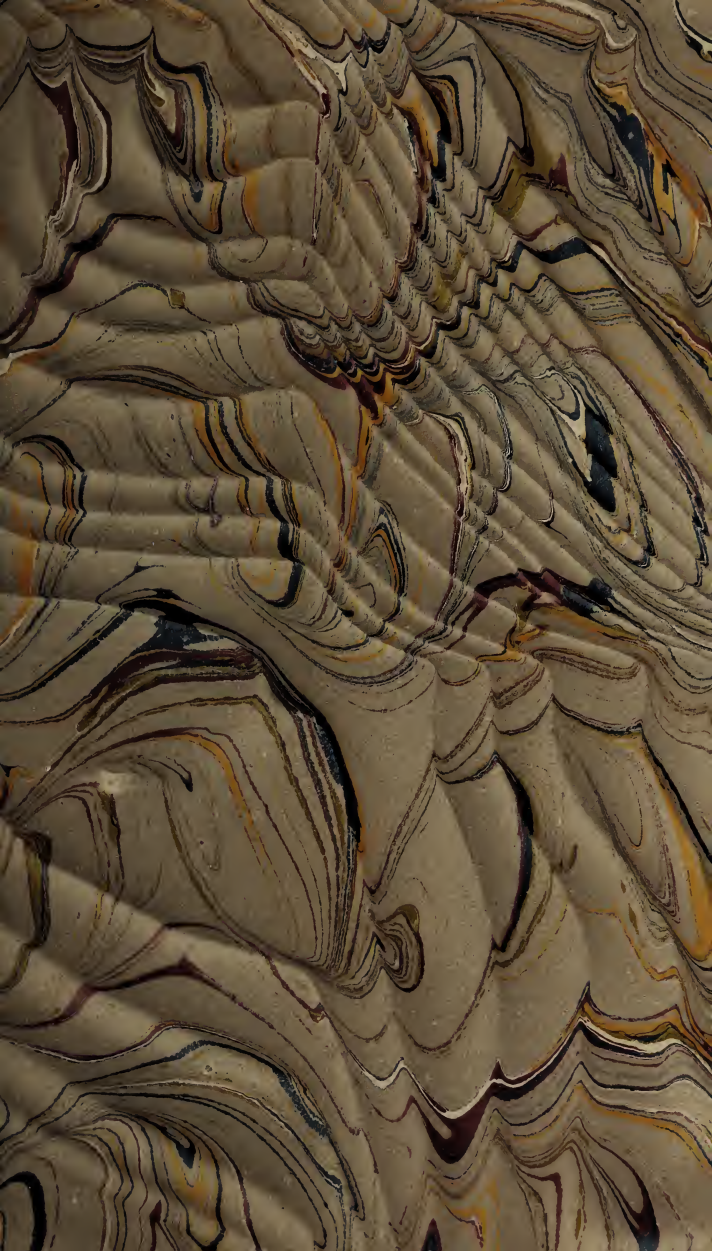

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L. L. Britton
Rev. 1851

THE ABERYSTWYTH WELSH INTERPRETER:

CONTAINING

A Sketch of the History of the Principality;

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION TO THE LANGUAGE;

Copious Lists of Names of Places, Creatures, Relations, Divisions of Time, Artisans, Sciences, Coins, Weights and Measures, Colours, Victuals, &c.;

WITH

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Er colli ein lle
a'n trefi,

Cadwn ein iaith
c'yd a ni.

Aberystwyth:

E. WILLIAMS & SON, BRIDGE STREET.

MDCCCXLIX.

PRICE . SIXPENCE.

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"Eu hiaith a gadwant."—*Taliesin.*

ABERYSTWYTH:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY E. WILLIAMS & SON.

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A SKETCH

OF THE

HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPALITY.

WALES is peculiarly interesting, in a variety of views; whether the nature of the country, its prominent geographical features, rare productions, and picturesque scenery, be considered; or the characteristics of the inhabitants,—a people whose circumstances, actions, and fate, stand singly in the annals of the world. Naturally prolific in multifarious substances conducive to the welfare of the arts, it is of vast importance to trade; and from its maritime situation, must eventually become so in a commercial point of view. The face of the country is diversified by mountains and vallies, woods, rivers, lakes, and cataracts; the mountains, whose surfaces are covered with rare and uncommon plants, having also their bowels replete with the most valuable and useful minerals.

Reflection on the scenes and transactions of remote periods, is calculated strongly to arrest attention to a country long famed for being the asylum of freedom and religion; the residence of a people who, from the earliest period of their existence, were distinguished by independency of spirit; for ages defended the rights of nature, and hurled defiance against the oppressors of mankind. The Romans, on their arrival in this country, did not find our ancestors "*hordes of ignorant savages,*" as some historians would have us believe, but a people, though widely differing from their invaders in temper, customs, and manners, having all the necessaries, and some of the conveniences of life; and, what is the most invaluable of all possessions, contentment in their condition. It will also appear that, so early as their actions furnished materials for history, the Britons breathed a spirit of genuine freedom; had imbibed rational notions of its political advantages, and the miseries resulting from despotic power. Upon this principle, therefore, they always studied to preserve their liberty; and when deprived of it by any undue extension of arbitrary power, they never ceased struggling until the galling yoke of despotism was removed. The same spirit animated their minds when their country was invaded by the Romans. Excited by a patriotism never exceeded in the annals of man, and stimulated by a noble ambition never satisfied but by victory, nor extinguished but in death, they fought with a degree of bravery that astonished the legionary troops; performing prodigies of valour that earned for them the character of "*Invincible,*" and disputing every inch of ground with a tenacity and obstinacy that extorted from their enemies the tribute of admiration and esteem!

The ancient Britons not only bravely withstood the armies of imperial Rome, but ably resisted the utmost efforts of the Picts, Scots, and Saxons; and, through various changes of fortune, afterwards successfully resisted the Norman Princes. Henry II., after having been defeated three different times by the Welsh, thus writes to Emanuel, the Greek Emperor:—"*The Welsh are not afraid to fight unarmed, with enemies armed at all points; willingly shedding their blood in the cause of their country, and purchasing glory at the expense of their lives!*"—The sovereignty of the ancient British empire, according to the Cambrian records, continued from 1136 before Christ, to 1282 after Christ, when Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the last Prince of Wales, was (through infamous treachery) subdued by Edward I., and fell on the field of battle; a period extending over two thousand four hundred and eighteen years!

The revolt of Owen Glyndwr, about the beginning of the 15th century, was one of the last efforts of the Welsh to recover their independence. From this period their indomitable spirit, and high ambition, in attempting to recover their lost territories, became a subject of grave consideration. The blood of their princes was nearly exhausted, and their patriotic feelings gradually declining; but had it not been for the cruel and oppressive enactments of Henry IV., they would have been in some measure satisfied with their condition. No opportunity, however,

was offered them to shake off the despotic yoke which had so long galled them, until their gallant countryman Henry, Earl of Richmond, grandson of Sir Owen Tudor, of Penmynydd, Anglesey, having overcome that most sanguinary tyrant, Richard III. on the field of Bosworth, in which conflict he was principally assisted by them, ascended the throne as Henry VII. By Henry's marriage with the heiress of York, he united the two rival houses; and by that of his daughter with James IV. of Scotland, were united the two rival nations. The house of Tudor thus amicably united the houses of York and Lancaster, and added to the realm, without the shedding of blood, the kingdom of Scotland! From Henry's loins, in the female line, has sprung Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Thus the three nations are united together, and the British Isles are eventually placed under one head; and in that head, aboriginal rights, the claims of connexion, and the pretensions of conquest, are happily concentred.

There is no portion in the whole history of Wales of deeper interest than that which records the subjugation of our country by England, whose superior physical resources subdued the glowing patriotism of Cambrian courage. We, however, acknowledge that "*we were conquered to our gain, and undone to our advantage.*" When English generosity appeared, Welsh loyalty increased; and we find the remnant of the ancient British nation, after being the victim of ambition for so many centuries, now uniting in interest and mingling in friendship with their former foes. Now the highest point of ambition is, who shall be the most useful to the arts, and best affected to the British Crown!—The Cambrians have not despised civilization; but have rather so engrafted it upon the ancient stem, that the variation in the tree is scarce perceptible. The fruit however proves fair and wholesome: a nation is produced of such proverbial gentleness, that although the envious attribute it to the obscurity of their abode, the legislature must appreciate the moral value of subjects who are honest from a love of justice, and governed almost without any expense.

But it is not their valorous spirit alone that distinguish the Welsh; there are other circumstances which claim admiration. The virtues and hospitality of the people, their simple and unsophisticated manners, and their enthusiastic fondness for their national music, are sufficient testimonies of the nobility of their character. But, if they excel in any duty more than another, it is in that of religion: they are pre-eminently a religious people. The Christian education of the present generation has been most particularly attended to; and strangers are struck with the truly devotional manner in which the Sabbath is universally kept by them. They may also well lay claim to the character of "*Honest Welshmen.*" Often, very often, are our prison doors thrown open, there being no malefactors within, when the judges go on their circuit. Again, it is worthy of remark that very considerable activity exsists in the department of literature, and that the Welsh press pours forth its publications in various forms. Independently of its works on history, music, and divinity, there are no less than about twenty monthly periodicals regularly issued; and, what is an anomaly in the history of literature, to the pages of many of these, the peasantry are almost the only contributors! "*Indeed,*" says a late rev. gentleman, "*were I requested to point out the striking feature of the Principality, I would not speak of the wooded glen that echoes the sounding cataract, or the blue lake that chequers the mountain scenery; I would mention none of nature's beauties, nor would I allude to the stupendous works that link our shores; I would fix my finger upon a bold, virtuous, and intelligent peasantry, who love their God, and honour their Queen!—a peasantry with whom Justice has sometimes to adjust her balance, but seldom to exert her sword!*"

The Welsh is widely different from all other languages in the structure of its *Poetry;* for herein we observe such peculiar ingenuity in the selection and arrangement of words, as to produce a rhythmical concatenation of sounds in every line. This consonancy is very imperfectly seen in the English compositions, compared with the regular system by which it is governed in the Welsh, and for which the copiousness of the language, and its aptitude for alliteration, is very favourable.—Invented by an enthusiastic and impassioned people, the *Music* of Wales partakes of all the wildness of unrestrained originality; sprightly and vivacious, plaintive and energetic. Most of the tunes are very ancient, and show their composers to have possessed genuine skill, and that they knew how to warm the imagination and to interest the heart.—Our *Language* is, perhaps without exception, the most primitive and least corrupted in the western world; and to initiate strangers in a knowledge of it is the design of the following pages.

WELSH INTERPRETER.

THE Welsh Language is possessed of numerous beauties. Its copiousness is very great; and it has no rival in the variety of its synonymous forms of expression, principally arising from the rich combinations of its verbs; for every simple verb has about twenty modifications, by means of qualifying prefixes; and in every form it may be conjugated, either by inflexions, like the Latin, or by auxiliaries, as the English. It rivals the Greek in its aptitude to form the most beautiful derivatives, as well as in the elegance, facility, and expressiveness of an infinite variety of compounds. Remarkable coincidences have been pointed out, to show that it bears a close affinity to the Hebrew, that it possesses the softness and harmony of the Italian, and the copiousness and strength of the Greek. It still remains the same as it was, to a certainty, thirteen hundred years past, as can be fully proved; and the celebrated Dr. Pughe hesitates not in asserting its usage in common parlance above two thousand years since. Although there are at present laudable efforts made to instruct our countrymen in the English, yet, judging of the future from the past, there is every reason to believe that, for generations yet to come, the ancient British Language will be throughout the Prinipality the language of the domestic circle, of the public mart, of the Sunday school, and of the solemn assembly.

The Welsh alphabet is superior to that of many languages; no single letter being used to express a compound sound, nor any ever silent: so that little more than a knowledge of the names of the letters is necessary to enable a person to read the language with propriety. The alphabet contains twenty-seven letters, in the following order:—

A B C Ch D Dd E F Ff G Ng H I L Ll M N O P Ph R S T Th U W Y.

There are seven vowels, each having a short and long sound; namely, *a, e, i, o, u, w, y;* and when long they are circumflexed, thus, *â, ê, î, ô, û, ŵ, ŷ.* The consonants are twenty—thirteen single and seven double; namely, *b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, p, r, s, t—ch, dd, ff, ng, ll, ph, th.*

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

Characters.		Natural Sounds, or Powers.
A	a	As *a* in the English *can, man, pan;* when circumflexed, *â,* as in *bard, card, hard.*
B	b	As *b* in *bad, book, brake.*
C	c	As *c* in *can, cord, cut;* never as in *cent, city.*
Ch	ch	Has no similar English sound; but is like the *ch* of the German, and the *x* of the Greek.
D	d	As *d* in *day, deep, done.*
Dd	dd	As *th* in *that, the, this;* never as in *thank, thick.*
E	e	As *e* in *men, ten, then;* when circumflexed, *ê,* as *a* in *care, dare, mare.*
F	f	As *v* in *vain, view, voice,* or *f* in *of.*
Ff	ff	As *f* in *far, fish, foam.*
G	g	As *g* in *gay, get, great;* never as in *gem, giant.*
Ng	ng	As *ng* in *fang, king, long.*
H	h	As *h* in *hand, hind, horrid.*
I	i	As *i* in *pin, sin, thin;* when circumflexed, *î,* as *ee* in *fleet, greet, keep.*
L	l	As *l* in *lane, lime, love.*
Ll	ll	Has no similar English sound; but the Spanish *ll* approaches it, and the Italian *gl* still nearer.
M	m	As *m* in *map, met, mix.*
N	n	As *n* in *new, nine, nun.*
O	o	As *o* in *cot, pot, rod;* when circumflexed, *ô,* as in *bone, cone, drone.*
P	p	As *p* in *pan, pen, people.*
Ph	ph	As *ph* in *phantom, phrensy, physic.*
R	r	As *r* in *rare, rich, roll.*
S	s	As *s* in *say, sight, such.*
T	t	As *t* in *tan, ten, tin.*
Th	th	As *th* in *thank, thick, thong;* never as in *the, this.*
U	u	As *i* in *him, limb, thin;* when circumflexed, *û,* the sound is lengthened similar to the French *u.*
W	w	As *o* in *do, to, who;* when circumflexed, *ŵ,* as *oo* in *boon, mood, soon.*
Y	y	As *e* in *her, i* in *first,* or *u* in *run;* when circumflexed, *ŷ,* it has exactly the long sound of *u.* It takes the sound of the *u* also in most monosyllables, and the last syllable of other words.

The vowel sounds, generally, present the greatest difficulties to strangers, especially to the English, in whose language the vowels often vary their powers, and most combinations of them produce only the simple sound of one: but in the Welsh they all preserve their own primitive sounds under every circumstance of combination; so that whatever number of them come together, the sounds intended to be expressed are those of all such combined vowels, but rapidly passed over, as in *hywiol, rhywiawg, gwaewawr.* But although the foregoing scheme of the Welsh characters may be said to approach as near as possible to correctness, still to hear the alphabet repeated by a competent native, until the ear becomes acquainted with all its sounds, would far exceed any written directions.

LITERAL MUTATION.

One of the most striking peculiarities of the Welsh language is its system of literal mutation. There are nine of the consonants (*rh* being considered as one letter) which are susceptible of being affected by this principle; namely, *c, p, t—b, d, g—ll, m, rh:* and these are reducible to three classes, each class consisting of three letters. Those of the first class are *c, p, t,* which undergo three modifications; that is, they take a *soft,* an *aspirate,* and a *light* sound. The letters of the second class are *b, d, g;* and these assume a *soft* and an *aspirate* sound. The third class consists of *ll, m, rh;* and they have each one mutation, from being *aspirates* by becoming *soft.* The following table will be found convenient for reference, and may assist to comprehend the nature of each class.

	Letters with three Mutations.			*Letters with two Mutations.*			*Letters with one Mutation.*		
Radical	C	P	T	B	D	G	Ll	M	Rh
Soft	g	b	d	f	dd	—	l	f	r
Aspirate	ngh	mh	nh	m	n	ng			
Light	ch	ph	th						

It will be observed that the mutations are not heterogeneous, but always regular, and constantly betwixt letters of the same organ of pronunciation; for a *labial* consonant is never converted into a *palatal,* nor a *dental* into a *guttural.*

EXAMPLES.

First Class. 1. Words primarily beginning with C, have three other initials, according to the effect which the words preceding have on them; as, *coes,* leg; *dy goes,* thy leg; *fy nghoes,* my leg; *ei choes,* her leg.

2. Words beginning with P also; as, *pen,* head; *dy ben,* thy head; *fy mhen,* my head; *ei phen,* her head.

3. And those beginning with T; as, *troed,* foot; *dy droed,* thy foot; *fy nhroed,* my foot; *ei throed,* her foot.

Second Class. 1. Words beginning with B, have two; as, *bron,* breast; *dy fron,* thy breast; *fy mron,* my breast.

2. Words beginning with D also; as, *dwrn,* fist; *dy ddwrn,* thy fist; *fy nwrn,* my fist.

3. And those beginning with G; as, *gwallt,* hair; *dy wallt* (dropping the radical letter), thy hair; *fy ngwallt,* my hair.

Third Class. 1. Words beginning with Ll, have one; as, *llaw,* hand; *dy law,* thy hand.

2. Words beginning with M also; *merch,* daughter; *dy ferch,* thy daughter.

3. And those beginning with Rh; as, *rhaw,* shovel; *dy raw,* thy shovel.

The above mutable consonants are also susceptible of similar modifications in the composition of words, being affected by certain prefixes in the construction of the several component parts of such words.

THE MUTATION OF VOWELS.

Some of the vowels also are capable of occasional changes, but not to affect the fundamental principles of the language. The inflective vowels are the four following:—

1. *A,* which is changed into *ai, e, ei,* and *y;* as, *ceidwad,* keeper; *ceidwaid,* keepers: *gwan,* weak; *gwendid,* weakness: *bardd,* bard; *beirdd,* bards: *afall,* apple-tree; *efyll,* apple-trees.

2. *E,* into *ei, i, u,* and *y;* as, *sêr,* stars; *seirian,* starry: *draen,* thorn; *drain,* thorns: *maes,* field; *meusydd,* fields: *castell,* castle; *cestyll,* castles.

3. *O,* into *w* and *y;* as, *croen,* skin; *crwyn,* skins: *porth,* porch; *pyrth,* porches.

4. *W,* into *ei, o,* and *y;* as, *dwfr,* water; *deifr,* waters: *hwn,* this male; *hon,* this female: *twll,* hole; *tyllau,* holes.

Initial vowels also take the aspirate *h* before them in composition; as, *arian,* money; *ein harian,* our money: *enaid,* soul; *ei henaid,* her soul: *oes,* age; *ein hoes,* our age, &c.

For an explanation of the rules for the government of such mutations, which are too copious to be introduced here, the advanced student is referred to the larger grammars of the language. It may, however, be proper to inform the reader, that, in seeking for words in Welsh dictionaries, he should turn for them in their primary or radical initials.

ACCENTUATION.

Besides the advantage arising from the circumstance that every character represents uniformly but one appropriate sound, and none of the letters being mute; another peculiar feature of the Welsh is, that the Accentuation of all its words is governed by one general rule. All words of more than one syllable have the accent on their penultima, or last syllable but one; except in a few instances on the ultima, in which case that syllable is either aspirated with the *h,* or has its vowel circumflexed; as, *prin,* scarce; *prinhau,* or *prinâu,* to make scarce: *cyfiawn,* just; *cyfiawnhad,* or *cyfiawnâd,* justification. But some dispense even with this exception.

GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Parts of Speech in the Welsh are generally reduced into eight (the *Bannod,* or Article, being now classed with the Adjectives); namely,—

Sylweddair ... Substantive	Gorair ..... Adverb
Rhagenw ..... Pronoun	Arddodiad ..... Preposition
Ansoddair ..... Adjective	Cysylltiad ..... Conjunction
Parwyddiad ... Verb	Cyfryngiad ... Interjection

Their Etymology and Syntax are mostly uniform with the English, only where the Welsh may have some peculiarity of idiom; which consists, first, in a proper placing of its parts; and, secondly, in an occasional change of the initial letters of some of its radical words.

RHESTR O LEOEDD, &c.—LIST OF PLACES, &c.

Byd	World	Dwyrain	East	Lloegr	England
Daiar	Earth	Gorllewin	West	Iwerddon	Ireland
Tir	Land	Gogledd	North	Alban	Scotland
Môr	Sea	Deheu	South	Cymru	Wales

Haul Sun | Lleuad Moon | Sêr Stars

Ewrop	Europe	Cyfandir	Continent	Cefnfor	Ocean
Asia	Asia	Ynys	Island	Caincfor	Gulf
Affrica	Africa	Gorynys	Peninsula	Culfor	Strait
America	America	Cyfyngdir	Isthmus	Afon	River

SWYDDI CYMRU.—COUNTIES OF WALES.

GOGLEDD.—NORTH.

Swydd Fôn	Anglesey
Swydd Gaerynarfon	Carnarvonshire
Swydd Ddinbych	Denbighshire
Swydd Gallestr	Flintshire
Swydd Feirionydd	Merionethshire
Swydd Drefaldwyn	Montgomeryshire

DEHEUDIR.—SOUTH.

Swydd Aberteifi	Cardiganshire
Swydd Faesyfed	Radnorshire
Swydd Benfro	Pembrokeshire
Swydd Gaerfyrddin	Carmarthenshire
Swydd Frycheiniog	Brecknockshire
Swydd Forganwg	Glamorganshire

Gwynedd Venedocia | Dyfed Demetia | Gwent Siluria

TREFYDD CYMREIG.—WELSH TOWNS.

GOGLEDD.—NORTH.

Abermaw	Barmouth	Gwrecsam	Wrexham
Caergybi	Holyhead	Llanelwy	St. Asaph
Caergyffin	Conway	Trallwm	Welshpool
Caerynarfon	Carnarvon	Trefaldwyn	Montgomery
Dinbych	Denbigh	Treffynnon	Holywell
Drenewydd	Newtown	Wyddgrug	Mold

DEHEUDIR.—SOUTH.

Aberdaugleddyf	Milford	Hwlffordd	Haverfordwest
Abergwaun	Fishguard	Llanbedr	Lampeter
Aberhonddu	Brecon	Llanfairmuallt	Builth
Abertawy	Swansea	Llanymddyfri	Llandovery
Aberteifi	Cardigan	Maesyfed	Radnor
Brynbyga	Usk	Penfro	Pembroke
Caerdydd	Cardiff	Penybont	Bridgend
Caerfyrddin	Carmarthen	Pontfaen	Cowbridge
Castellnedd	Neath	Trefdraeth	Newport
Castellnewydd	Newcastle	Tŷ Ddewi	St. David's

Such places in Wales as are not to be found in the foregoing lists, generally go by the same names in both languages.

TREFYDD SEISONIG.—ENGLISH TOWNS.

Amwythig	Shrewsbury	Caerwrangon	Worcester
Caerbaddon	Bath	Caerwynt	Winchester
Caercei	Chichester	Caerwysg	Exeter
Caercynan	Norwich	Caerwythelin	Warwick
Caerefrog	York	Croesoswallt	Oswestry
Caergaint	Canterbury	Deifr	Durham
Caergrawnt	Cambridge	Fenni	Abergavenny
Caerhirfryn	Lancaster	Heledd	Nantwich
Caerleir	Leicester	Henffordd	Hereford
Caerliwelydd	Carlisle	Llundain	London
Caerloew	Gloucester	Llynlleifiad	Liverpool
Caerlwydcoed	Lincoln	Manceinion	Manchester
Caerlleon	Chester	Rhydwely	Bedford
Caerodor	Bristol	Rhydychain	Oxford
Caersallog	Salisbury	Trefesgob	Bishopcastle
Caerwent	Chepstow	Trefynwy	Monmouth

Although the Welsh names of English towns are to be met with in books, they are but very seldom used in common talk, except those of London, Liverpool, Chester, Shrewsbury, and Oswestry.

Prydain	Britain	Llyn Tegid	Bala Lake
Ffrainc	France	Dyfrdwy	The Dee
Llydaw	Bretagne	Hafren	The Severn
Hispaen	Spain	Wyddfa	Snowdon
Manaw	Isle of Man	Pont Menai	Menai Bridge
Enlli	Bardsey	Pont-ar-Fynach	Devil's Bridge

RHANIADAU AMSER.—DIVISIONS OF TIME.

Eiliad	Second	Wythnos	Week	Boreu	Morning
Mynyd	Minute	Mis	Month	Nawn	Noon
Awr	Hour	Blwyddyn	Year	Ucher	Evening
Diwrnod	Day	Canrif	Century	Nos	Night

Y TYMMORAU.—THE SEASONS.

Gwanwyn	Spring	Cynauaf	Autumn
Haf	Summer	Gauaf	Winter

Y MISOEDD.—THE MONTHS.

Ionawr	January	Mai	May	Medi	September
Chwefror	February	Mehefin	June	Hydref	October
Mawrth	March	Gorphenaf	July	Tachwedd	November
Ebrill	April	Awst	August	Rhagfyr	December

DYDDIAU YR WYTHNOS.—DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Y Sabbath	The Sabbath	Dydd Mercher	Wednesday
Dydd Sul	Sunday	Dydd Iau	Thursday
Dydd Llun	Monday	Dydd Gwener	Friday
Dydd Mawrth	Tuesday	Dydd Sadwrn	Saturday

DYDDIAU GWYL.—FEAST DAYS.

Dydd Calan	New year's day	Y Pasg	Easter
Yr Ystwyll	Epiphany	Calanmai	May-day
Yr Ynyd	Shrovetide	Iau Dyrchafael	Holy Thursday
Gwyl Ddewi	St. David's day	Y Sulgwyn	Whitsuntide
Y Grawys	Lent	Gwyl Ieuan	Midsummer day
Gwyl Fair	Lady-day	Gwyl Fihangel	Michaelmas day
Sul y Blodau	Palm Sunday	Calangauaf	All-hallowtide
Y Groglith	Good Friday	Nadolig	Christmas

LLIWIAU.—COLOURS.

Gwyn	White	Glas	Blue	Gwyrdd	Green
Du	Black	Llwyd	Grey	Melyn	Yellow
Coch	Red	Gwineu	Brown	Rhuddgoch	Purple

PRENAU.—TREES.

Derwen	Oak	Ffawydden	Beech	Bedwen	Birch
Onen	Ash	Ffynidwydd	Firs	Llwyfen	Elm

CREFFTWYR, &c.—ARTISANS, &c.

Alcanydd	Tinman	Haiarnydd	Ironmonger
Argraffydd	Printer	Hetiwr	Hatter
Arianydd	Banker	Hoeliwr	Nailer
Asiedydd	Joiner	Lledrwr	Tanner
Bragwr	Maltster	Lliwydd	Dyer
Brethynwr	Draper	Llongsaer	Shipwright
Canwyllwr	Chandler	Lluniedydd	Limner
Cigydd	Butcher	Llyfr-rwymwr	Bookbinder
Cistanwr	Cabinetmaker	Llyfrwerthydd	Bookseller
Crwynwr	Skinner	Maenydd	Lapidary
Crydd	Shoemaker	Masnachydd	Merchant
Cyfreithiwr	Lawyer	Meddyg	Doctor
Cyfrwywr	Saddler	Melinydd	Miller
Cyffeithydd	Confectioner	Menygwr	Glover
Cyfferiwr	Druggist	Morwr	Seaman
Cylchwr	Cooper	Mwnwr	Miner
Cyllellwr	Cutler	Oriorydd	Watchmaker
Darliwydd	Painter	Panwr	Fuller
Darllawydd	Brewer	Plymydd	Plumber
Edwicwr	Hawker	Pobydd	Baker
Eilliwr	Barber	Rhaffwr	Ropemaker
Elydnydd	Brazier	Rhodwr	Wheelwright
Eurych	Goldsmith	Saer	Carpenter
Gemydd	Jeweller	Saermaen	Stonemason
Gof	Blacksmith	Tafarnwr	Publican
Golchyddes	Laundress	Teiliwr	Tailor
Gwestdywr	Innkeeper	Tincerdd	Tinker
Gwëydd	Weaver	Töwr	Thatcher
Gwniadyddes	Seamstress	Turnwr	Turner
Gwydrwr	Glazier	Ysgrafellwr	Currier

The plural of Nouns are generally derived from the singular, and that in two ways: first, by inflection of the vowels; as, *saer*, carpenter; *seiri*, carpenters. Secondly, by the addition of terminations; as, *gof*, smith; *gofaint*, smiths: *teiliwr*, tailor; *teilwriaid*, tailors: *eurych*, goldsmith; *eurychod*, goldsmiths: *meddyg*, doctor; *meddygon*, doctors. All names in the above list that end in *ydd*, become plural by adding *ion;* as, *cigydd*, butcher; *cigyddion*, butchers; and those ending in *wr*, change into *wyr;* as, *morwr*, seaman; *morwyr*, seamen. The plural terminations are numerous in Welsh, and they may be used almost indifferently for all words, which affords a vast scope for varying the expressions, and are particularly convenient for the poets.

GWYDDIANNAU, &c.—SCIENCES, &c.

Amaethiaeth	Agriculture	Goruchiongraff	Meteorology
Amryddysg	Polymathy	Ieithyddiaeth	Philology
Anianddysg	Physiology	Llenoriaeth	Literature
Ansoddas	Statistics	Llysieuaeth	Botany
Areithyddiaeth	Rhetoric	Menyddeg	Phrenology
Athroniaeth	Philosophy	Mesuroniaeth	Mathematics
Awelliaeth	Hydraulics	Milodiaeth	Zoology
Awsafiaeth	Hydrostatics	Moryddiaeth	Navigation
Awyrolaeth	Pneumatics	Natureg	Physics
Bodeg	Ontology	Ofyddiaeth	Chemistry
Brudiaeth	Chronology	Pythagoras	Cosmography
Cerddoriaeth	Music	Pythonas	Cosmology
Chwedloniaeth	Mythology	Rhesymeg	Logic
Daiareg	Geology	Rhifyddiaeth	Arithmetic
Daiarfesuriaeth	Geometry	Sainyddiaeth	Acoustics
Daiaryddiaeth	Geography	Seryddiaeth	Astronomy
Dwyfyddiaeth	Theology	Tremeg	Optics
Fferylliaeth	Metallurgy	Tryawchedd	Magnetism
Gallofyddiaeth	Mechanics	Trydaniaeth	Electricity
Garddwriaeth	Horticulture	Ufelyddiaeth	Pyrotechny

ARIAN Y DEYRNAS.—COINS OF THE REALM.

Aur	Gold	Hanner coron	Half-a-crown
Arian	Silver	Swllt	Shilling
Pres	Brass	Chwecheiniog	Sixpence
Gini	Guinea	Darn grôt	Fourpenny piece
Papyr punt	Pound note	Ceiniog	Penny
Penadur	Sovereign	Ceiniog a dimai	Three halfpence
Chweugain	Ten shillings	Dimai	Halfpenny
Coron	Crown	Ffyrling	Farthing

PWYSI A MESURAU.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tynell	Ton	Milltir	Mile	Têl	Quarter
Canpwys	Cwt.	Cyfair	Acre	Crynog	Bushel
Pwys	Pound	Llathen	Yard	Pecaid	Peck
Wns	Ounce	Cufydd	Cubit	Cwpan	Cup
Pâr	Pair	Troedfedd	Foot	Galwyn	Gallon
Dwsin	Dozen	Dyrnfedd	Hand	Chwart	Quart
Mwys	Mease	Modfedd	Inch	Peint	Pint

CREADURIAID.—CREATURES.

Aderyn	Bird	Ci	Dog	Hwch	Sow
Asyn	Ass	Colomen	Pigeon	Hwrdd	Ram
Blaidd	Wolf	Cwningen	Rabbit	Hwyaden	Duck
Bran	Crow	Dafad	Sheep	Iâr	Hen
Buwch	Cow	Ebol	Colt	Llo	Calf
Cacynen	Wasp	Eidion	Bullock	Llwynog	Fox
Caseg	Mare	Gafr	Goat	Llygoden	Rat
Cath	Cat	Gast	Bitch	Mochyn	Pig
Ceffyl	Horse	Gwenynen	Bee	Oen	Lamb
Ceiliog	Cock	Gwibedyn	Fly	Piogen	Magpie
Ceinach	Hare	Gŵydd	Goose	Tarw	Bull

All substantives in the Welsh are convertible into two genders, the masculine and feminine, which are distinguished as follows:—1. By different words; as, *bachgen*, boy; *geneth*, girl: *tarw*, bull; *buwch*, cow. 2. By change of vowels; as, *hogyn*, lad; *hogen*, lass: *asyn*, ass; *asen*, she-ass. 3. By adding the termination *es;* as, *dyn*, man; *dynes*, woman: *ebol*, colt; *eboles*, she-colt. 4. By compounding the name and the sex; as, *llaethwr*, milkman; *llaethwraig*, milkwoman.

PYSGOD.—FISHES.

Bardysen	Shrimp	Gaflaw	Ŝuin	Morfil	Whale
Brithyll	Trout	Lleden	Flat-fish	Penci	Dog-fish
Ceimwch	Lobster	Llysŵen	Eel	Penhwyad	Pike
Cranc	Crab	Maran	Mackerel	Penwag	Herring
Eog	Salmon	Morcath	Skate	Wstrysen	Oyster

PERTHYNASAU.—RELATIONS.

Dyn	Man	Tad	Father	Brawd	Brother
Dynes	Woman	Mam	Mother	Chwaer	Sister
Gwr	Husband	Mab	Son	Ewythr	Uncle
Gwraig	Wife	Merch	Daughter	Modryb	Aunt
Rhieni	Parents	Bachgen	Boy	Nai	Nephew
Plant	Children	Geneth	Girl	Nith	Niece

Cefnder	Male cousin	Mam-gu	Grandmother
Cyfnither	Female cousin	Hendaid	Great grandfather
Cyfyrder	Second cousin	Hen-nain	Great grandmother
Geifn	Third cousin	Wyr	Grandson
Gorcheifn	Fourth cousin	Wyres	Grandaughter
Tad-cu	Grandfather	Gorwyr	Great grandson

RHANAU DYN.—PARTS OF MAN.

Bochau	Cheeks	Dwylaw	Hands	Gwefusau	Lips
Breichiau	Arms	Esgyrn	Bones	Gwyneb	Face
Bysedd	Fingers	Ewinedd	Nails	Llygaid	Eyes
Calon	Heart	Fferau	Ankles	Pen	Head
Cêg	Mouth	Gên	Chin	Tafod	Tongue
Clustiau	Ears	Gwaed	Blood	Traed	Feet
Coesau	Legs	Gwallt	Hair	Trwyn	Nose
Dannedd	Teeth	Gwddf	Neck	Ysgwydd	Shoulder

BWYDYDD, &c.—VICTUALS, &c.

Borefwyd	Breakfast	Ymenyn	Butter	Pastai	Pie
Ciniaw	Dinner	Cig	Meat	Llaeth	Milk
Cwynos	Supper	Halen	Salt	Hufen	Cream
Cyllell	Knife	Wy	Egg	Maidd	Whey
Fforch	Fork	Cawl	Broth	Dwfr	Water
Llwy	Spoon	Uwd	Pap	Cwrw	Ale
Bara	Bread	Torth	Loaf	Gwin	Wine
Caws	Cheese	Teisen	Cake	Gwirod	Spirits

RHIFNODAU.—NUMERALS.

1	Un	12	Deg dau	50	Pumdeg
2	Dau	13	Deg tri	60	Chwedeg
3	Tri	14	Deg pedwar	70	Seithdeg
4	Pedwar	15	Deg pump	80	Wythdeg
5	Pump	16	Deg chwech	90	Nawdeg
6	Chwech	17	Deg saith	100	Cant
7	Saith	18	Deg wyth	500	Pumcant
8	Wyth	19	Deg naw	1,000	Mil
9	Naw	20	Deuddeg	10,000	Myrdd
10	Deg	30	Trideg	100,000	Canmil
11	Deg un	40	Pedwardeg	1,000,000	Milfil

RHESTROLION.—ORDINALS.

Cyntaf	First	Seithfed	Seventh
Ail	Second	Wythfed	Eighth
Trydydd	Third	Nawfed	Ninth
Pedwarydd	Fourth	Degfed	Tenth
Pummed	Fifth	Ugeinfed	Twentieth
Chweched	Sixth	Canfed	Hundredth

The following list of primitive words, which frequently occur in the construction of Welsh names of places, &c., may prove both interesting and useful.

Aber	Fall of a river into another, or to the sea.
Aeron	Fruits; brightness.
Afon	River.
Allt	Side of a hill.
Anial	Wild, uncultivated.
Annedd	Dwelling-place.
Aran	High place, an alp.
Ardal	Region, a province.
Ardud	Bordering land.
Bach	Little; *fem.* Fach.
Bala	Budding; an outlet.
Ban	High, peak; *pl.* Banau.
Banc	Platform, table-land.
Bangor	High circle; a college.
Bâs	Shallow, a shoal.
Bedd	Grave, a sepulchre.
Bettws	Station, a place between hill and vale.
Blaen	Point, or extremity.
Bôd	Abode, a dwelling.
Bôn	Base; a stock.
Braenar	Fallow land.
Braich	Arm; a branch.
Brîg	Top, a summit.
Brîth	Mixed, motley.
Bron	Breast; a swell.
Bryn	Hill, a mount.
Bwlch	Gap, a defile.
Bychan	Small; *fem.* Fechan.
Cad	Battle, tumult, war.
Cader	Hill-fort; a chair.
Cae	Inclosure, hedge, field.
Caer	Wall, a fort, a city.
Cantref	Canton, a hundred.
Carn	Heap; a prominence.
Carnedd	Cairn; heap of stones.
Careg	Stone; *pl.* Ceryg.
Castell	Castle, a fortress.
Cenlan	Side of a river, bank.
Cil	Recess, back, retreat.
Glasdir	Glebe land.
Clawdd	Dike, ditch, trench.
Clogwyn	Precipiece.
Coed	Wood, trees.
Corlan	Sheep fold, a pen.
Cors	Bog, a fen.
Craig	Rock; *pl.* Creigiau.
Croes	Cross, a turn.
Cwm	Deep valley, a dingle.
Cylch	Circle, course, brim.
Cymer	Junction, confluence.
Chwith	Left, sinister.
De	Right side, south.
Dibyn	Steep, a hanging.
Dinas	City, a fortified town.
Dôl	Meadow, a holme.
Drws	Door; a pass.
Dwr	Water, fluid.
Dyffryn	Valley, vale, dale.
Eglwys	Church.
Epynt	Ascent, a slope.
Erw	Slang of land; acre.
Esgair	Shank, long ridge.
Ffald	Fold, pinfold.
Ffin	Boundary, a limit.
Fflur	Bright hue; bloom.
Ffynnon	Well, spring, source.
Gallt	Woody cliff.
Gardd	Garden, a close.
Garth	Buttress, ridge, cape.
Gelli	Grove; a bower.
Glan	Brink, a side or shore.
Glyn	Deep vale, a glen.

Gorsaf	Station, a stand.
Gwaelod	Bottom, a low part.
Gwaen	Plain, level, meadow.
Gwern	Swamp, bog, mead.
Gwŷdd	Wood, woody, wild.
Hafod	Summer residence.
Hen	Old, ancient.
Hendref	Old habitation.
Heol	Course, road, street.
Hîr	Long; tedious.
Iâl	Open space or region.
Isaf	Lowest, humblest.
Llain	Long patch, a slip.
Llan	Area, a church village.
Llawr	Floor, a ground plot.
Llech	Flat stone; a covert.
Lluest	Encampment.
Llwybr	Path, a track.
Llwyd	Grey, a hoary tint.
Llwyn	Wood, grove, bush.
Llyn	Lake, pool, pond.
Llyr	Duct; brink or shore.
Llys	Court, hall, palace.
Maen	Block of stone.
Maenor	Manor district.
Maes	Open field, a plain.
Mall	Bad, rotten, blasted.
Mawnog	Peat pit, a turbary.
Mawr	Great, large, big.
Melin	Grinding mill.
Mign	Bog, a quagmire.
Moel	Pile, a conical hill.
Moned	Isolated situation.
Mynach	Separate body; monk.
Mynydd	Mountain; upwards.
Nant	Ravine, a brook.
Neuadd	Hall, a large room.
Newydd	New, fresh.
Ochr	Side, edge, rim.
Paith	Prospect, a scene.
Pant	Low place, a hollow.
Parth	Part, a division.
Pen	Head, top, end, chief.
Penryn	Headland, a cape.
Pentref	Village, a suburb.
Perth	Thorn bush, a brake.
Petryal	Square, quadrangular.
Pistyll	Spout, falling water.
Plas	Hall, a palace.
Plwyf	Parish, a community.
Pont	Bridge, an arch.
Porth	Gate, port, a ferry.
Pwll	Pool, pit, a ditch.
Rhaiadr	Cataract, a waterfall.
Rhandir	Region, district.
Rhiw	Slope, an ascent.
Rhos	Moist land, moor.
Rhudd	Crimson, red, ruddy.
Rhyd	Ford, a passage.
Sarn	Causeway, a paving.
Serth	Steep, abrupt.
Tal	Head, front, end.
Talaeth	Frontier, province.
Terfyn	Limit, extremity.
Tir	Land, earth, ground.
Tomen	Mound, a hillock.
Traeth	Shore, a sandy beach.
Tref	Town, a homestead.
Troed	Foot; bottom.
Trwyn	Nose; a point.
Twŵr	Heap, pile, a tower.
Tŷ	House, mansion.
Tyddyn	Farm, tenement.
Tywyn	Strand; a spread.
Uchaf	Upmost, highest.
Wysg	Current, a stream.
Ymyl	Side, edge, brink.
Ysbytty	Hospital.
Ystlys	Side, a flank.
Ystrad	Vale, a flat, a bottom.
Ystum	Bend, a curve.
Ystwyth	Flexible, pliant.

DIALOGUES.

CYFARCHIADAU.—SALUTATIONS.

Dydd da i chwi, syr.	A good day to you, sir.
Boreu da, madan.	Good morning, madam.
Prydnawn da, meistresan.	Good evening, miss.
Noswaith dda, fy anwylyd.	Good night, my dear.
Da y bo chwi, gyfaill.	Good bye, friend.
Pa fodd yr ydych heddyw?	How do you do to-day?
Symol, diolch i chwi.	Tolerably well, thank you.
Gobeithiaf eich bod yn iach.	I hope you are well.
Na; yr wyf yn lled wael.	No; I am rather unwell.
Yr ydych yn edrych yn dda.	You look well.
Nid cystal ag arferol.	Not so well as usual.
Pa fodd y mae eich teulu?	How are your family?
Mae nhw i gyd yn hur iach.	They are all very well.
Mae yn dda genyf eich gweled.	I am glad to see you.
Sut y mae eich mam druan?	How is your poor mother?
Lled ganolig ydyw hi.	She is but indifferent.
Beth yw ei hoed hi?	How old is she?
Mae hi agos yn bedwar ugain.	She is near eighty.
I ba le yr ewch chwi heddyw?	Where are you going to-day?
I Gaerfyrddin.	To Carmarthen.
Pa le yr oeddych chwi ddoe?	Where were you yesterday?
Yr oeddwn yn y Drenewydd.	I was at Newtown.
Pa newydd sydd oddi yno?	What news from there?
Dim yn y byd o bwys.	Nothing at all of importance.
A welsoch chwi eich ewythr?	Did you see your uncle?
Naddo; y mae efe wedi marw.	No; he is no more.
Drwg iawn genyf glywed.	I am very sorry to hear it.
Cofiwch fi at eich brawd.	Remember me to your brother.
Mi fyddaf yn sicr o wneyd.	I shall be sure to do.
Taith gysurus i chwi.	A pleasant journey to you.
Llwyddiant i chwi.	I wish you success.
Iechyd da i chwi.	Good health to you.
Blwyddyn newydd dda i chwi.	A happy new year to you.
I chwithau yr un modd.	The same to you.

Y TYWYDD.—THE WEATHER.

Mae hi yn foreu teg.	It is a fine morning.
Mae yr hin yn dra hyfryd.	The weather is very pleasant.
Yr oedd hi yn dywydd garw ddoe.	It was rough weather yesterday.
Oedd, yn ddiwrnod oer gwlyb.	Yes, a cold wet day.
A welsoch chwi y mellt neithiwr?	Did you see the lightnings last night?
Naddo; ond clywais daranau.	No; but I heard thunder.
Yr oedd hi yn bwrw cesair oddeutu hanner nos.	It hailed about midnight.
Ychydig ddyddiau yn ol yr oedd eira ar y mynyddau.	A few days ago there was snow on the mountains.
Felly yr wyf yn deall, a'i bod yn rhewi yn galed y nos.	So I understand, and that it was freezing hard at night.
A ydych chwi yn meddwl y gwlawia hi heddyw?	Do you think that it will rain to-day?
Y mae hi yn debyg i wlaw.	It looks like rain.
Ni a gawn gawod drom.	We shall have a heavy shower.
Ond hi gliria i fyny yn fuan.	But it will clear up soon.
Beth ydych yn feddwl o'r tywydd?	What do you think of the weather?
Hi fydd yn sych a gwresog y fory.	It will be dry and warm to-morrow.
Yna rhaid i'r gwynt symud.	Then the wind must shift.
Mae hi yn chwythu yn galed y dyddiau hyn.	It is blowing hard these days.
Eto mae yn iachach na'r niwl llaith yr wythnos ddiweddaf.	Still it is healthier than the damp fog of last week.

AMSER.—TIME.

Beth o'r gloch yw hi?	What o'clock is it?
Mae hi yn un, dau, tri, &c.	It is one, two, three, &c.
A yw eich oriawr yn ei lle?	Is your watch right?
Gosodais hi wrth awrlais y dre.	I have put it by the town clock.
Faint sydd er pan gododd yr haul?	How long is it since the sun rose?
Oddeutu awr a hanner.	About an hour and a half.
Pryd y mae ef yn machludo?	When does it set?
Am chwarter wedi saith.	At a quarter past seven.

Mae hi yn gynar eto.	It is early yet.
Ond bydd yn hwyr a thywyll cyn y cyrhaeddwn adref.	But it will be late and dark before we reach home.
Pa awr yr ydych yn ciniawa?	At what hour do you dine?
Am ddau yn gywir.	At two exactly.
Chwi a ddaethoch yn yr amser.	You came just in time.
Pa bryd mae y cyfarfod yn dechreu?	When does the meeting commence?
Am chwech yn yr hwyr.	At six in the evening.
Pa bryd y bydd hi yn ben llanw heddyw?	When will it be high water to-day?
Am ugain mynyd i bump.	At twenty minutes to five.
Fel mae yr amser yn pasio!	How the time passes away!
Ië! ac nid ydyw ein heinioes ond megys dyrnfedd.	Yes! and our life is but as an handbreadth.

Y CORFF.—THE BODY.

Mae gan yr eneth hon wyneb glandeg.	This girl has a comely face.
Mae gan y bachgen yna wynebpryd siriol.	That boy has a cheerful countenance.
Dynes a gwyneb hir.	A woman with a long visage.
Dyn cadarngryf o wynebpryd tywyll.	A strong man of a dark complexion.
Gwyneb gwridgoch, a llygaid gleision.	A ruddy face, and blue eyes.
Pâr o ddannedd gwastad, a gwallt crych.	A regular set of teeth, and curly hair.
Llanc difarf, gyda gwallt llaes plethedig.	A beardless youth, with long platted hair.
O'r ysgwydd i'r arddwrn	From the shoulder to the wrist.
O'r penelin i flaenau y bysedd.	From the elbow to the point of the fingers.
Y mae i'r llaw bedwar o fysedd ac un fawd.	The hand has four fingers and one thumb.
A chan bob bys y mae ewin.	And every finger has a nail.
Cauwch eich llaw, a gwnewch eich dwrn.	Clench your hand, and make your fist.
Sefwch ar eich traed, yna cwympwch ar eich gliniau.	Stand upon your feet, then fall on your knees.

Mae y galon yn curo yn y fynwes.	The heart beats in the bosom.
Aelodau hirion a fferau gweinion.	Long limbs and weak ankles.
Ni wlychais wadn fy nhroed.	I did not wet the sole of my foot.
Mae ei gwaed wedi fferu.	Her blood is congealed.
Mae ei anadl yn ei ffroenau.	His breath is in his nostrils.

IECHYD.—HEALTH.

Person iach heinyf ydyw efe.	He is a healthy sprightly person.
Llanc llawen gwisgi yw hwn.	This is a cheerful alert youth.
Dyna fun hoew fedrus.	That is a nimble skilful lass.
Hen wr llesg a musgrell.	A decrepit helpless old man.
Mae y pâs ar y plant.	The children have the hooping cough.
Mae y frech wen yn y teulu.	The small pox is in the family.
Mae y cryd ar y bachgen yna.	That boy has the ague.
Y mae cur yn fy mhen, ac yr wyf yn mron llewygu.	I have a headache, and am ready to faint.
Chwi gewch yr anwyd yna, mi a'ch clywaf yn pesychu.	You will catch cold there, I hear you coughing.
Y mae crygni mawr arno, a blinir ef gan ddiffyg anadl.	He has a great hoarseness, and is troubled with the asthma.
Yr oedd y ddannodd arnaf drwy y nos.	I had the tooth-ache all night.
Mae y gymalwst neu y droedwst ar y dyn yna.	That man has the rheumatism or the gout.
Y mae twymyn yn y gymydogaeth.	There is a fever in the neighbourhood.
Mae llawer yn marw o'r geri.	Many die of the cholera.
Mae marwolaethau disymwth yn aml, ond y mae rhai yn marw o henaint.	Sudden deaths are frequent, but some die of old age.
Mae fy mrawd yn y darfodedigaeth.	My brother is in a consumptive state.
Mae fy chwaer yn gwella.	My sister is convalescent.
Mae fy ewythr yn myned waeth waeth.	My uncle gets worse and worse.

Mae efe yn chwysu yn y nos, ac yn teimlo ei hun yn llesg iawn.	He perspires in the night, and feels himself very languid.
Pa hyd y buoch chwi yn glaf?	How long were you ill?
Bum yn gorwedd oddeutu tair wythnos ar ddeg.	I was lying about thirteen weeks.
Ond yr ydych yn gwellhau ychydig.	But you recover a little.
Ydwyf, yr wyf yn cryfhau bob dydd, ac wedi gadael heibio physigwriaeth.	Yes, I gather strength daily, and have left off medicine.
Y mae iechyd yn werthfawr.	Health is precious.
Da yw bod yn gymedrol.	It is well to be abstemious.
Cynghorir i ymdrochi yn y môr.	Sea-bathing is recommended.
Y mae cwsg yn adfywio dyn.	Sleep refreshes a man.
Ond y mae hir gysgu yn byrhau einioes.	But long sleep shortens life.
Ni a gawn ddigon o gysgu yn y bedd.	We shall sleep enough in the grave.
Nid yw bywyd ond byr.	Life is but short.
Gadewch i ni wneyd y goreu o'n hamser.	Let us make the best of our time.

GWISGOEDD.—APPAREL.

Y mae arnaf eisieu ychydig ddwfr i ymolchi.	I want a little water to wash myself.
Rhowch i mi dipyn o sepon.	Give me a little soap.
A wnewch chwi roi benthyg ellyn i mi?	Will you lend me a razor?
Ceisiwch i mi grys glân, a gochelwch ei fod yn llaith.	Get me a clean shirt, and beware lest it be damp.
Byddwch gystal ag estyn fy macyn sidan.	Be so good as to reach my silk handkerchief.
Dewch a phâr o hosanau gwlan i mi.	Bring me a pair of woollen stockings.
A ddychwelwyd fy llodrau o dŷ y teiliwr?	Are my trowsers returned from the tailor's?
Cynghorir fi i wisgo gwasgod wlanen.	I am advised to wear a flannel waistcoat.

Mi a roddaf fy nghôt ddu am danaf heddyw.	I will put on my black coat to-day.
Y mae ei llewys yn rhy hirion i mi.	Its sleeves are too long for me.
Mae y gôt las yn rhy lac, a'r un werdd yn rhy den.	The blue coat is too slack, and the green one too tight.
Rhaid i mi wisgo fy nghôt fawr, onite fe'm gwlychir hyd at y croen.	I must wear my top-coat, or I shall be wet to the skin.
Y mae hi yn rhy oer i fod heb fenyg.	It is too cold to be without gloves.
A yw fy esgidiau yn lân?	Are my shoes clean?
Y mae botasau yn well at farchogaeth.	Boots are better for riding.
Y mae genyf bâr rhagorol o yspardunau.	I have an excellent pair of spurs.
Pa le y mae fy het?	Where is my hat?
Mi a'ch cynghorwn i wisgo eich mantell.	I would advise you to put on your cloak.
A chymeraf fy ngwlawlen.	And I will take my umbrella.
Yn awr ynte yr wyf yn barod i gychwyn.	Now then I am ready for starting.

BWYDYDD.—VICTUALS.

Beth ewyllysiech chwi gael yn forefwyd?	What would you like to have for breakfast?
Gwnewch i mi gwpanaid o dê, oblegyd nid wyf hoff o goffi.	Make me a cup of tea, for I am not fond of coffee.
Mi a gymeraf ragor o siwgr.	I will take more sugar.
A oes genych ddim hufen?	Have you any cream?
Dyma laeth newydd ei odro.	Here is some new milk.
Torwch fara ac ymenyn.	Cut some bread and butter.
A ydych yn hoff o fara ceirch?	Do you like oat-bread?
Gwell genyf fara gwenith.	I would rather wheaten bread.
Gellwch gael teisenau os ych yn dewis.	You may have cakes if you choose.
Neu a fynwch chwi fara wedi ei grasu?	Or will you have some toasted bread?
Peidiwch ag ymdrafferthu, nid wyf yn anhawdd fy moddio.	Don't trouble yourself, I am not hard to please.

Mae hi yn bryd ciniaw, ac yr wyf yn teimlo yn newynog.	It is dinner time, and I feel hungry.
Nid oes arnaf fi ddim chwant bwyd.	I have no appetite for meat.
Beth sydd i giniaw heddyw?	What is for dinner to-day?
Y mae yma gig rhost a berw.	There is roasted and boiled meat.
Ai cig eidion yw ynte cig llo?	Is it beef or veal?
Manllwyn a chig oen ydyw.	It is mutton and lamb.
Mae genym hefyd gig moch, hudd-gig, a physgod.	We have also bacon, venison, and fish.
A gaf fi ddwyn i mewn yr ŵydd, y hwyaden, y twrci, neu y petrus?	Shall I bring in the goose, the duck, the turkey, or the partridges?
A oes genych ddim pŷs gleision?	Have you any green peas?
Dyma ddigon o gloron, maip, a moron.	Here is plenty of potatoes, turnips, and carrots.
Pwy gymer bŵdin?	Who will take pudding?
Pwy sydd hoff o frithog?	Who is fond of custard?
Dewch a'r caws i'r bwrdd.	Bring the cheese to the table.
Beth a yfwch chwi?	What will you drink?
Gwydraid o ddwfr glân.	A glassful of clean water.
A fynwch chwi gwrw, gwin, neu wirod?	Will you have ale, wine, or spirits?
Dim, diolch i chwi; yr wyf yn ddirwestwr.	Not any, thank you; I am a teetotaller.
Pa beth a gymerwch chwi i swper?	What will you take for supper?
Tamaid o gig oer, ac ychydig o'r bastai afalau.	A bit of cold meat, and a little of the apple pie.
A ydych chwi ddim yn hoff o wstrys, crancod, neu gocos?	Are you not fond of oysters, crabfish, or cockles?
Ydwyf; ceisiwch halen, pupur, a gwinegr.	Yes; get some salt, pepper, and vinegar.
Nid yw meddygon yn cymeradwyo llawer o swper.	Doctors do not recommend much supper.
Cymedroldeb, yn sicr, sy dda yn mhob peth.	Moderation, certainly, is good in all things.
Y mae hi yn awr yn bryd i fyned i orphwys.	It is now time to retire to rest.

MARCHNATA.—MARKETING.

Dewch a basged i mi i fyned i'r farchnad.	Bring me a basket to go to market.
Beth a brynwch chwi?	What will you buy?
Y mae arnaf eisieu cig.	I want some butcher's meat.
Pa faint y pwys yw y cig eidion hwn?	How much a pound is this beef?
Chwecheiniog a dimai.	Sixpence halfpenny.
Faint bwysa y darn yma?	What will this piece weigh?
Pymtheg pwys.	Fifteen pounds.
I ba faint y daw hyny yn ol pum ceiniog?	How much will that come to at five pence?
Chwe swllt a thair ceiniog.	Six shillings and three pence.
Beth ydych yn ofyn am y lwyn o gig dafad yma?	What do you ask for this loin of mutton?
Saith geiniog y pwys.	Seven pence a pound.
Anfonwch ef i'n tŷ ni.	Send it to our house.
Beth yw pris yr ŵydd hon?	What is the price of this goose?
Tri swllt a naw ceiniog.	Three shillings and nine pence.
Ffordd yr ydych yn gwerthu yr hwyaid yna?	How do you sell those ducks?
Deunaw ceiniog y cwpl.	Eighteen pence per couple.
Beth ydych yn ofyn am yr ymenyn?	What do you ask for the butter?
Deg ceiniog y pwys.	Ten pence a pound.
Pa faint o wyau sydd am swllt?	How many eggs are there for a shilling?
Rhof i chwi ddeg-ar-hugain.	I will give you thirty.
Y mae arnaf eisieu cwpanaid o gloron.	I want a cup of potatoes.
Dewch gyda mi i'r masnachdy hwn.	Come with me to this shop.
Faint y llath ydyw y brethyn glas yma?	How much a yard is this blue cloth?
Torwch i mi lathen a hanner, a rhowch fesur da.	Cut me a yard and half, and give good measure.
Beth y pâr ydych yn ofyn am yr hosanau gwlan hyn?	What a pair do you ask for these woollen stockings?
Maent yn rhy ddrud; rhaid i chwi ostwng ychydig.	They are too dear; you must abate a little.

Yr ydych yn gofyn gormod am yr het yma; y mae pedwar swllt ar ddeg yn ddigon.

You ask too much for this hat; fourteen shillings are enough.

A ellwch chwi newid papyr pum punt?

Can you change me a five pound note?

Nid oes genyf ddigon o arian; a gymerwch chwi bunt o bres?

I have not enough of silver; will you take a pound of copper?

Pa bryd y cawn ni wastadhau ein cyfrifon?

When shall we settle our accounts?

Tua'r Nadolig, ond odid.

About Christmas, probably.

Rhaid i mi gael tâl-ysgrif.

I must have a receipt.

Sut mae y llafur yn gwerthu?

How does corn sell?

Mae y gwenith yn gostwng ychydig, ond mae yr haidd a'r ceirch wedi bod yn codi yn ddiweddar.

Wheat is lowering a little, but barley and oats have been advancing of late.

Dywedwyd wrthyf fod mwy o alwad a gwell prisiau am anifeiliaid hefyd.

I have been told that there is a brisker demand and better prices for cattle too.

Felly y mae: yn wir mae gan y ffermwyr well golwg yn gyffredin nag a fu.

So there is: indeed the farmers have better prospects generally than they had.

Ac eto nid oes dim prinder o unpeth yn y farchnad.

And still there is no scarcity of anything in the market.

YMDEITHIO.—TRAVELLING.

A oes gwestdai cysurus yn Nghymru?

Are there commodious inns in Wales?

Oes, ac ystablau rhagorol yn y rhan fwyaf o honynt.

Yes, and excellent stables at most of them.

Y marchwas, gofalwch am fy ngheffyl.

Hostler, take care of my horse.

A oes genych wair da?

Have you good hay?

Rhowch iddo ddogn o geirch.

Give him a feed of oats.

Glanhewch fy nghaseg i, a rhoddwch ddŵr iddi.

Clean my mare, and give her some water.

Pa le mae y gweinydd?

Where is the waiter?

Cymerwch fy nghoffr i'r ystafell wely.

Take my trunk to the bedroom.

Twymwch y gwely, a rhowch i mi fenthyg canwyll.	Warm the bed, and lend me a candle.
Gobeithiaf nad yw y gwely ddim yn llaith.	I hope the bed is not damp.
Dewch a gwrthban arall, a rhowch i mi gap nos.	Bring another blanket, and give me a night-cap.
Ceisiwch i mi ychydig ddwfr, a thywel.	Get me some water, and a towel.
Pa bryd yr ydych yn bwriadu codi y fory?	When do you intend to get up to-morrow?
Parotowch fy morefwyd erbyn wyth o'r gloch.	Get my breakfast ready by eight o'clock.
Pa bryd y bydd y cerbyd yn cychwyn?	What time will the coach leave?
Pa sawl milltir sydd oddi yma i'r Amwythig?	How many miles are there to Shrewsbury?
A oes llawer o groes ffyrdd?	Are there many cross roads?
Oes; ond chwi gewch fynegbyst a cheryg-milltir.	Yes; but you will find finger-posts and mile-stones.
Ai dyma y ffordd i Aberteifi?	Is this the road to Cardigan?
Ië; ond byddai yn well i chwi ofyn eto yn y tolldy.	Yes; but you had better ask again at the toll-house.
A wna eich ceffyl dithio?	Will your horse trot?
Fe garlama yn rhagorol.	He will canter famously.
Yr wyf yn wlyb at y croen; rhowch fy nillad i sychu.	I am wet to the skin; put my clothes to dry.
Dewch a'm cyfrif, a chyfrwyer fy ngheffyl yn ddioed.	Bring my bill, and let my horse be saddled immediately.
Mi a gyrhaeddaf gartref cyn ei bod yn nos.	I shall reach home before it is night.

Y WLAD.—THE COUNTRY.

Boreu da i chwi, syr: ffordd yr ydych chwi heddyw?	Good morning to you, sir: how do you do to-day?
Yr wyf yn symol, diolch i chwi.	I am pretty well, thank you.
A ddewch chwi am dro i'r wlad?	Will you come for a stroll to the country?
Deuaf, gyda phleser; pa ffordd y cawn ni fyned?	I will, with pleasure; which way shall we go?

Beth ped aem ar hyd y ffordd, a dychwelyd drwy y caeau.

Suppose we go along the road, and return through the fields.

Purion; gadewch i ni gychwyn ynte.

Very well; let us start then.

Y mae awyr y wlad yn bur iachus, ac yn gwneyd lles mawr i mi yn wastad.

The country air is very healthy, and does me much good always.

Pwy sydd yn byw yn y plas draw?

Who lives in that mansion?

Gwr boneddig annibynol, a pherchenog y rhan fwyaf o'r ffermydd oddeutu yma.

An independent gentleman, and the owner of most of the farms about here.

Dyma breswylfod hardd arall; pwy sydd yn byw yma?

Here is another pretty residence; who lives here?

Offeiriad y plwyf; gwr hynod o barchus.

The clergyman of the parish; a very esteemed man.

Beth wyf yn weled tu hwnt i'r bont acw?

What do I see beyond the bridge yonder?

Y felin, ac ysgoldy y gymydogaeth.

The mill, and the school-house of the neighbourhood.

Y mae gerddi prydferth yn perthyn i'r bwthynod oddi amgylch yma.

There are beautiful gardens belonging to the cottages about here.

Oes; ac y maent yn bur gynnyrchiol hefyd.

Yes; and they are very productive too.

Yn sier cymydogaeth hyfrydol ydyw hon, ac mae y tlodion yn edrych yn ddedwydd.

Certainly this is a delightful neighbourhood, and the poor look happy.

Y mae hi felly; ac am y tlodion, y maent yn ddiwyd, boddlon, a chrefyddol.

It is so; and as for the poor, they are industrious, contented, and religious.

Yr wyf yn canfod yr eglwys, gyda'i chlochdy hybarch; a gawn ni ymweled â hi?

I see the church, with its venerable steeple; shall we visit it?

Ni chaniatâ yr amser yn bresennol; ond mi ddywedaf i chwi rywbeth am dani eto.

The time will not allow at present; but I will tell you something about it again.

Gadewch i ni droi yn ol ynte; a ydym ni i fyned dros y gamfa hon i'r caeau?

Let us turn back then; are we to go over this style into the fields?

Os cerddwn ychydig yn mhellach, ni a gawn lydiad.

A yw y pysgotwr yn cael difyrwch yn yr afon yma?

Ydyw, lawer iawn; y mae hi yn llawn o bysgod.

Mae gan y ffermwr hwn geffylau cryfion iawn; a yw efe yn cadw llawer o wartheg?

Nid llawer, ond y mae efe yn codi cnydau rhagorol.

Beth yw maint y tyddyn hwn?

Oddeutu chwech ugain cyfair.

Mae y meistr yn aredig, a'r llanc yn llyfnu.

Mae y llafur yn addfed, a'r bobl yn medi.

Mae y gwas yn dyrnu, ac y mae ereill yn nithio.

Mae y forwyn yn godro, ac y mae yr hogiau yn troi y moch i'w tylciau, ac yn casglu y defaid i'r gorlan.

Mae yr ŵyn wedi eu cneifio, a'r teisi wedi cael ei toi.

Mae gwair da yn y weirglodd hon; beth sydd yn tyfu yn y cae nesaf?

Gwenith yw, a darnau o haidd a cheirch yn y gwaelod.

A ydwyf yn gweled cae o datw tu hwnt iddo?

Ydych; gyda rhan o hono wedi ei osod at faip.

A ydynt yn codi llawer o ffa a phŷs ffordd hyn?

Ydynt, a bresych hefyd.

Rhyfeddol fel y mae pobpeth yn tyfu!

Felly y maent; ac mae genym olwg teg am gynauaf da.

If we walk a little farther, we shall have a gate.

Does the angler find any sport in this river?

Yes, a great deal; it abounds with fish.

This farmer has very strong horses; does he keep many cows?

Not many, but he raises excellent crops.

How large is this farm?

About six score acres.

The master is ploughing, and the young man harrowing.

The corn is ripe, and the people are reaping.

The servant is thrashing, and others are winnowing.

The maid is milking, and the lads are turning the pigs into their styes, and gathering the sheep into the fold.

The lambs have been shorn, and the stacks are thatched.

There is fine hay in this meadow; what grows in the field adjoining?

It is wheat, and pieces of barley and oats at the bottom.

Do I see a potato field beyond it?

You do; with a part of it set for turnips.

Do they raise much beans and peas about here?

Yes, and cabbage too.

Surprising how everything is growing!

So they do; and we have a fair prospect of good harvest.

Y MOR.—THE SEA.

A gawsoch chwi eich borefwyd?
Have you had your breakfast?

Do; ac yr oeddwn yn myned i lawr i'r traeth.
Yes; and I was going down to the beach.

Pa un ai llanw ai trai yw hi?
Is it high or low water?

Llanw; o leiaf mae y môr yn dyfod i fyny.
High; at least the tide is coming up.

Beth pe caem ni drochfa?
Suppose we have a dip?

O'rgoreu: a ellwch chwi nofio?
Very good: can you swim?

Dim oll; a rhaid i mi beidio anturio yn mhell allan.
Not at all; and I must not venture far out.

A yw y dwfr yn ddymunol?
Is the water agreeable?

Hyfryd dros ben; brysiwch ddyfod i mewn.
Most delightful; make haste to come in.

Yr wyf yn teimlo braidd yn ofnus, ac eto yn dyfod.
I feel rather timid, but still am coming.

Byddwch ofalus; y mae pwll peryglus ar eich aswy.
Be careful; there is a dangerous pool on your left.

Yn awr am dowc neu ddau.
Now for a dip or two.

Gwell i ni beidio aros i mewn yn rhy hir.
We had better not stop in too long.

Mi âf fi i fyny i wisgo.
I will go up and dress.

Gadewch i ni yn nesaf fyned AR y dwfr.
Let us next go UPON the water.

Boddlon fi; a dacw y cychwr yn gwneyd am danom.
I am agreeable; and there is the boatman making for us.

Camwch i mewn, a gwiliwch ar eich traed.
Step in, and mind your footing.

Dyma ni yn myned yn bleserus, gydag awel hyfryd.
Here we go pleasantly, with a fine breeze.

A ydych chwi yn agored i glefyd y môr?
Are you subject to sea sickness?

Y mae arnaf ofn y caf fi ef.
I am afraid I shall have it.

Pan mae hi yn dawel, nid all yr hwyliau fod o un lles.
When it is calm, the sails can be of no use.

Gwir; ond yna y mae genym ein rhwyfau i weithio.
True; but then we have our oars to work.

A oes llawer o lestri yn perthyn i'r porthladd hwn?
Are there many vessels belonging to this port?

Oes; ond nid ydyw masnach ddim yn bur fywiog.
A oes agerlongau yn rhedeg y ffordd yma?
Y mae rhai yn galw yn achlysurol gyda theithwyr.
Mi welaf long draw yn mhell.
Dyfod a llwyth o goed o America y mae hi.
A yw hi yn beryglus i forio y parthau hyn?
Ydyw, am fod llawer o greigiau a thraethellau oddeutu yma.
A gawn ni wneyd am y lan?
Cystal i ni hyny, gan fod y gwynt yn symud.
Wel, beth ydych yn feddwl o'n taith?
Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd o les mawr i ni ein dau.
Cymerwch ofal wrth lanio.
Yr wyf fi yn ddiogel; aroswch, mi a'ch helpaf chwi.
Yr wyf yn newynog ac yn sychedig; ac felly mi wnaf y goreu o'm ffordd gartref.

There are; but trade is not very brisk.
Are there any steamers plying this way?
There are some calling occasionally with passengers.
I see a ship in the distance.
It is bringing a cargo of timber from America.
Is it dangerous to navigate these parts?
It is, for there are many rocks and shoals about here.
Shall we make for the shore?
We may as well, as the wind is shifting.
Wel, what do you think of our trip?
I am sure it will be of great benefit to us both.
Be careful in landing.
I am safe: stop, I will assist you.
I am hungry and thirsty; and so I will make the best of my way home.

ADDOLIAD.—WORSHIP.

Pa ddydd o'r wythnos yw hi?
Dydd Sul ydyw.
Mor hyfryd ydyw cael boreu Sabbath teg!
Gorchymynir i ni gadw y dydd hwn yn santaidd.
Pa le o addoliad ydych chwi yn fynychu?
Yr wyf fi yn aelod o'r eglwys sefydledig.
Ac yr wyf finau yn myned i gapel ymneillduol.

What day of the week is it?
It is Sunday.
How delightful it is to have a fine Sabbath morning!
We are commanded to keep this day holy.
What place of worship do you attend?
I am a member of the established church.
And I go to a dissenting chapel.

Gadewch i ni fyned yn brydlawn; oblegyd mae y rhai sydd yn dyfod yn hwyr yn aflonyddu y gynnulleidfa.

Let us go in time; for those that come late disturb the congregation.

Pwy ddarllenodd y gwasanaeth i chwi y boreu yma?

Who read the service to you this morning?

Y curad; a'r periglor a bregethodd.

The curate; and the rector preached.

Beth ydoedd prif bwnc ei bregeth?

What was the chief subject of his sermon?

Ei sylwedd oedd addfwynder. Dangosodd hefyd amrywiol ddyledswyddau cristionogol ereill; megys, brawdgarwch, elusengarwch, gonestrwydd, ufydd-dod i rieni, boddlonrwydd i'n sefyllfa, ymostyngiad i'n huwchafiaid, ac felly yn mlaen.

The substance of it was meekness. He showed also various other christian duties; as, brotherly love, charitableness, honesty, obedience to parents, contentment in our station, subjection to our superiors, and so forth.

A oedd y cymun yn cael ei weinyddu heddyw?

Was the sacrament administered to-day?

Nac oedd; ond bedyddiwyd plentyn.

No; but a child was baptized.

A wnaed casgliad yno?

Was there a collection made?

Do, at yr ysgol rad.

Yes, for the charity school.

Fe gyhoeddwyd gostegion priodas hefyd yno.

Banns of marriage were also published there.

Yr ebrwyad oedd yn rhoddi allan yr emynau.

It was the vicar that gave out the hymns.

Yr oedd y canu yn rhagorol.

The singing was excellent.

Yr ydoedd yr esgob yn bresennol, ac efe a gyhoeddodd y fendith.

The bishop was present, and it was he that pronounced the benediction.

Pwy bregethodd yn eich capel chwi heddyw?

Who preached at your chapel to-day?

Y gweinidog sefydlog.

The stationed minister.

A gyflawnodd efe yr holl wasanaeth ei hunan?

Did he perform all the service himself?

Efrydydd ieuanc o'r athrofa a ddarllenodd ac a weddiodd ar y dechreu.

A young student from college read and prayed at the commencement.

Yn mha le yr oedd y testun?
Yn Epistol cyntaf Ioan, y bedwaredd bennod, a rhan o'r wythfed adnod.
Beth oedd y geiriau?
"Duw cariad yw."
Felly traethu ar gariad Duw yr oedd efe.
Ië; ond crybwyllodd am ereill o'i briodoleddau, megys cyfiawnder, santeiddrwydd, ollalluogrwydd, ollwybodaeth, ollbresennoldeb, annghyfnewidioldeb, anfeidroldeb, tragywyddoldeb, &c.
Cyfeiriodd hefyd at amryw bynciau o athrawiaeth; sef, edifeirwch, ffydd, cyfiawnhad, mabwysiad, santeiddhad, a gogoneddiad.
Sylwais hefyd ar y fath eiriau ag iachawdwriaeth, prynedigaeth, angeu, adgyfodiad, dydd y farn, nef, uffern, saint, angelion, cythreuliaid, bendigedig, melldigedig, &c.

Where was the text?
In the first Epistle of John, the fourth chapter, and part of the eighth verse.
What were the words?
"God is love."
So he was discoursing on the love of God.
Yes; but he mentioned others of his attributes, such as justice, holiness, omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence, immutability, infinity, eternity, &c.

He referred also to many points of doctrine; that is, repentence, faith, justification, adoption, sanctification, and glorification.
I also noticed such words as salvation, redemption, death, resurrection, day of judgment, heaven, hell, saints, angels, devils, blessed, cursed, &c.

ABERYSTWYTH.

O ba le mae y dref hon yn deilliaw ei henw?
Oddiwrth *Aber*, yr hwn a arwydda gwympiad afon lai i un fwy, neu i'r môr; ac *Ystwyth*, yr hwn a arwydda hyblyg, ac sydd yn eithaf nodweddol o rediad dolenog yr afon hono.

Whence does this town derive its name?
From *Aber*, which implies the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea; and *Ystwyth*, which means pliant, and is quite characteristic of the winding course of that river.

Ai dyma ydoedd enw y dref bob amser?

Nage: gelwid hi gynt *Llanbadarn Gaerog*, ac yr ydym yn cyfarfod gyntaf â'r enw presennol yn nheyrnasiad y Frenines Elisabeth.

A ydyw y dref yn hen?

Adeiladwyd y castell gyntaf yn 1109, ond nid oes genym *son* am y dref hyd 1196.

Beth yw ei phoblogaeth?

Yn ol cyfrif 1841, yr ydoedd yn 4,916.

Pa fodd y llywodraethir hi?

Gan faer, pedwar henadur, a deuddeg o gynghorwyr; ac, mewn cysylltiad âg Aberteifi, Llanbedr, a Threhedyn, y mae yn anfon un aelod i'r senedd.

A fyddwch chwi mor garedig a rhoddi i mi gyfrif byr o'r prif wrthddrychau teilwng o sylw yn y dref a'i chyffiniau?

Gwnaf, gyda phleser; a chaf ddechreu gyda'r lleoedd addoliad.

Dechreuwyd yr Eglwys bresennol yn 1830, a gorphenwyd hi o fewn tair blynedd, ar draul o gylch 4000*p.*: cynnwysa 1100 o eisteddleoedd, 329 o ba rai ydynt rydd. Yr hen eglwys, yr hon a safai oddeutu 40 llath i'r de oddi wrth yr un bresennol, a ddechreuwyd yn 1762, ond bu heb ei gorphen hyd 1787. Cawsai eglwys flaenorol ei dadsylfaenu gan y môr, yn

Was this always the name of the town?

No: it was formerly called *Fortified Llanbadarn*, and we first meet with the present name in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Is the town old?

The castle was first built in 1109, but we have no *mention* of the town till 1196.

What is its population?

By the census of 1841, it was 4,916.

How is it governed?

By a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and, in conjunction with Cardigan, Lampeter, and Adpar, it sends one member to parliament.

Will you be so kind as to give me a short account of the chief objects worthy of notice in the town and its environs?

I will, with pleasure: and shall begin with the places of worship.

The present Church was begun in 1830, and finished within three years, at a cost of about £4000: it contains 1100 sittings, 329 of which are free. The old church, which stood about 40 yards to the south of the present one, was commenced in 1762, but remained unfinished till 1787. A former church had been undermined by the sea, in the yard of which several

mynwent pa un y priodasid amryw bersonau ag ydoedd yn fyw yn 1762.

Capel y Trefnyddion Calfinaidd, yn Heol y Felin, a adeiladwyd gyntaf yn 1785, ac a helaethwyd yn 1831: mesura 60 troedfedd wrth 54 troedfedd. Y mae Ysgol ddyddiol dda yn perthyn i'r capel hwn, yr hon a gynnelir yn Heol y Crwynwr.

Capel y Bedyddwyr, yn Heol y Pobydd, a adeiladwyd gyntaf yn 1797, ac a helaethwyd yn 1833: mesura 54 troedfedd wrth 45, ac y mae Claddfa yn gysylltiedig âg ef.

Capel y Trefnyddion Wesleyaidd, yn Heol y Frenines, a gyfodwyd gyntaf yn 1801, ac a helaethwyd yn 1842: mesura 51 troedfedd wrth 39. Y mae Ysgoldy hardd mewn cysylltiad â'r capel hwn, yn Uchrodfa Lewis, lle cyflawnir gwasanaeth Seisonig bob Sabbath, ac y cynnelir Ysgol ddyddiol barchus.

Capel yr Annibynwyr, yn Mangre y Gofaint, a gyfodwyd yn 1823, yn mesur 45 troedfedd wrth 37; ond adgyweiriwyd a phrydferthwyd ef yn fawr yn 1845.

Capel y Trefnyddion Wesleyaidd Cymanfaol, ar Uchrodfa Lewis, a adeiladwyd yn y flwyddyn 1839, ac a fesura 32 troedfedd wrth 29.

persons living in 1762 had been married.

The Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, in Mill Street, was first built in 1785, and enlarged in 1831: it measures 60 feet by 54 feet. There is a good Day-school belonging to this chapel, held in Skinner Street.

The Baptist Chapel, in Baker Street, was first built in 1797, and enlarged in 1833: it measures 54 feet by 45, and has a Burying-ground attached.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in Queen Street, was first erected in 1801, and enlarged in 1842: it measures 51 feet by 39. There is a handsome School-room connected with this chapel, in Lewis Terrace, where English service is performed every Sabbath, and a respectable Day-school held.

The Independent Chapel, in Vulcan Place, was erected in 1823, measuring 45 feet by 37; but was extensively repaired and decorated in 1845.

The Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel, on Lewis Terrace, was built in the year 1839, and measures 32 feet by 29.

Yr Ysgolion Cenedlaethol, ar y Camas Gogleddol, a gyfodwyd yn 1819, ar dir y bwrdeisdref, ac yn benaf drwy haelioni y diweddar Pryse Pryse, Ysw., A.S.

Y Sefydliad Cymröaidd i'r Byddar a Mud, yn Heol y Wig, a agorwyd yn 1847: cynnelir ef drwy gyfraniadau gwirfoddol, efe yw yr unig sefydliad o'r fath yn y dywysogaeth, ac y mae yn agored i'r cyhoedd bob boreu dydd Mercher.

Clafdy Aberystwyth, ac Ysbytty Cyffredinol Ceredigion, yn sefyll yn Heol Portland Uchaf, a sefydlwyd yn ol ei drefn bresennol yn 1838, a gall wneyd i fyny 10 neu 12 o welyau.

Yr Ariandy Cynnilion, yn Heol y Bont, a sefydlwyd yn 1818: y mae ynddo yn bresennol uwchlaw 30,000*p.* o waesafion, ac y mae yn dra dyledus am ei lwyddiant i ymdrechion y Parch. Thos. Richards, o Garrog.

Yr Ystafelloedd Cyhoeddus, yn mhen uchaf Heol yr Eglwys, a adeiladwyd drwy gydroddion o 10*p.* yr un, ac a agorwyd yn 1820.

Y Farchnad Lafur, yn Heol y Farchnad, a gyfodwyd yn 1832: telir ceiniog o doll ynddi; ac o'i blaen y mae y prif safle i werthu ymenyn, wyau, ac ednaint.

The National Schools, on the North Parade, were erected in 1819, on corporation land, and chiefly through the munificence of the late Pryse Pryse, Esq., M.P.

The Cambrian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Pier Street, was opened in 1847: it is supported by voluntary contributions, being the only establishment of the kind in the principality, and is open to the public every Wednesday morning.

The Aberystwyth Infirmary, and Cardiganshire General Hospital, situate in Upper Portland Street, was established on its present footing in 1838, and can make up 10 or 12 beds.

The Savings' Bank, in Bridge Street, was established in 1818: it has at present deposits exceeding £30,000, and is greatly indebted for its success to the exertions of the Rev. Thos. Richards, of Carrog.

The Public Rooms, at the upper end of Church Street, were built by subscriptions of £10 each, and opened in 1820.

The Corn Market, in Market Street, was erected in 1832: a toll of one penny is paid in it; and in front is the principal stand for the sale of butter, eggs, and poultry.

Y Farchnad Gig, yn Mhetryal St. Iago, a adeiladwyd drwy gydroddion, yn 1824, ac a fesura 104 troedfedd wrth 31.

Y Farchnad Bysgod a gynnelir dan Lysdy y Dref, o amgylch pa un y gwerthir llysiau a ffrwythydd.

Y Llysdy newydd, ar y Morfa, a ddechreuwyd yn 1844, ond erys heb ei orphen: y mae wedi ei gynllunio yn rhagorol at drin achosion cyfreithiol.

Gweithdy yr Undeb, ar yr ochr ogleddol i'r dref, a adeiladwyd yn 1840: mae yn 220 troedfedd o'i du blaen, ac yn addas i gynnal 200 o dylodion.

Mae y Pwnt, o'r hwn y cyflenwir y dref â dwfr, yn agos i Graig Lais, a chynnwysa 185,000 o alwyni: cwblhawyd y gweithiau yn 1837, ar draul o 5000*p.*

Gweithiau y Goleunwy, ger Pont Corry, a gyfodwyd yn 1838, ar draul o 4000*p.* mewn cydranau o 10*p.* yr un.

Dechreuwyd Canbost blaenorol yn 1806, yr hwn sydd o'r golwg er's talm; ond yr un presennol a ddechreuwyd yn 1836, ac a gariwyd allan 260 llath, ar draul o dros 15,000*p.*: yr hyd bwriadol oedd i fod yn 300 llath. Y mae 164 o lestri, o 9000 o dynelli rhestredig, yn perthyn i'r porthladd hwn, y rhai a orchwyliant uwchlaw 700 o forwyr, dynion a hogiau.

The Meat Market, in St. James' Square, was built by subscription, in 1824, and measures 104 feet by 31.

The Fish Market is held under the Town Hall, around which vegetables and fruits are sold.

The new Court House, on the Marsh, was begun in 1844, but remains unfinished: it is admirably planned for conducting legal business.

The Union Workhouse, on the north side of the town, was built in 1840: it is 220 feet in front, and calculated to hold 200 paupers.

The Reservoir, from which the town is supplied with water, is near Constitution Hill, and will contain 185,000 gallons: the works were completed in 1837, at a cost of £5000.

The Gas Works, near Corry Bridge, were erected in 1838, at a cost of £4000, in shares of £10 each.

A former Pier was begun in 1806, which has long since disappeared; but the present one was commenced in 1836, and has been carried out 260 yards, at an outlay of upwards of £15,000: the intended length was to be 300 yards. There are 164 vessels, of 9000 tons register, belonging to this port, which employ upwards of 700 seamen, men and boys.

Y Cyllidty sydd adeilad brydferth, mewn lle cyfleus, yn gwynebu y porthladd.

Y Ffynnon Dduraidd, gogyfer ag Uchrodfa Lewis, a ddarganfuwyd yn 1779, ac y mae ei dwfr yn ogystal a'r eiddo Brighton a Scarborough.

Oddiwrth y ffynnon uchod y mae rhodfa hyfryd iawn yn arwain at Plas Crug, yr hwn a fu unwaith yn hynod fel preswylfod castellaidd i Dywysogion Cymreig.

Ychydig yn mhellach drachefn y mae pentref Llanbadarnfawr, lle o bwys neillduol ar un pryd, yn meddu eglwys esgobawl a mynachdy: sylfaenwyd ef gan St. Padarn, yn y 6ed ganrif; ond y mae arddull yr eglwys bresennol yn ei phrofi yn adeilad o'r 12fed ganrif. Mae y lle yn werth ymweled âg ef, a'i hanes yn werth ei ddarllen.

O ben Craig Lais, ar y gogledd i'r dref, gellir cael golwg ardderchog ar y Môr-gilfach, o Ben Dewi hyd i Ynys Enlli.

Pen Dinas, ar y deheu, ydoedd sefyllfa gadarn mewn amseroedd rhyfelgar; a chafwyd llawer o weddillion henafiaeth arno o bryd i bryd.

Craig yr Alltwen ydyw terfyn, drwy ddeddf seneddol, porthladd Aberystwyth ar y deheu, a Chraig Lais ar y gogledd.

The Custom-house is a neat building, conveniently situate, overlooking the harbour.

The Chalybeate Well, opposite to Lewis Terrace, was discovered in 1779, and its water is equal to that of Brighton and Scarborough.

From the above well a very pleasant walk leads to Plas Crug, which was once noted as a castellated mansion of Welsh Princes.

A little farther on again is the village of Llanbadarnfawr, at one time a place of great importance, having an episcopal church and an abbey: it was founded by St. Paternus, in the 6th century; but the style of the present church proves it to be an erection of the 12th century. The place is worth visiting, and its history worth reading.

From the top of Constitution Hill, on the north of the town, a fine view may be had of the Bay, from St. David's Head to Bardsey Island.

Dinas Hill, on the south, was a strong position in warlike times; and many vestiges of antiquity have been found on it from time to time.

The Alltwen cliff is the limit, by act of parliament, of the port of Aberystwyth on the south, and Constitution Hill on the north.

Y CASTELL.

Yr wyf yn dra rhwymedig am yr hysbysrwydd a roisoch; ond atolwg dywedwch i mi rywbeth eto am y castell.

Rhaid i mi fod yn bur fyr: modd bynag, y braslun canlynol a gynnwysa y prif ddygwyddiadau yn ei hanes.

Yn 1109, Gilbert de Strongbow, un o Farwniaid Harri I., a oresgynodd ac a orchfygodd Geredigion; ac i'r dyben o amddiffyn ei drawsfeddiant, efe a adeiladodd gastell yn Aberystwyth ar y gogledd, ac un arall yn Cilgerran ar y terfyn deheuol.

Yn 1116, Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, Tywysog cyfreithlon y Deheubarth, ar ol adorchfygu rhan fawr o'r wlad, a wnaeth ymosodiad aflwyddiannus ar gastell Aberystwyth.

Yn 1135, Gruffydd ap Rhys, drwy gynnorthwy Owain a Cadwalader (meibion Gruffydd ap Cynan, brenin y Gogledd), a yrodd y Normaniaid allan o'r wlad, ac a losgodd, yn mysg ereill, y castell hwn.

Adferwyd ef wedi hyny gan y Cadwalader crybwylledig, yr hwn a briodod ferch i Iarll Clare, ac a drigodd yma.

Yn 1142, mewn canlyniad i gweryl teuluol, Owain a arweiniodd fyddin i diriogaeth ei frawd, ac a losgodd ei gastell yn Aberystwyth i'r llawr.

THE CASTLE.

I am greatly obliged for the information you have given; but pray tell me something again about the castle.

I must be very brief: however, the following sketch contains the chief events in its history.

In 1109, Gilbert de Strongbow, one of the Barons of Henry I., invaded and reduced Cardiganshire; and in order to defend his usurpation, he built a castle at Aberystwyth on the north, and another at Cilgerran on the southern extremity.

In 1116, Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, the legitimate Prince of South Wales, after reconquering great part of the country, made an unsuccessful attack upon Aberystwyth castle.

In 1135, Gruffydd ap Rhys, aided by Owain and Cadwalader (sons of Gruffydd ap Cynan, king of North Wales), drove the Normans out of the country, and burnt, amongst others, this castle.

It was again reinstated by the said Cadwalader, who married a daughter of the Earl of Clare, and resided here.

In 1142, in consequence of a family dispute, Owain led an army to his brother's dominions, and burnt his castle at Aberystwyth to the ground.

Yn 1196, yr oedd Gruffydd (ŵyr i'r Gruffydd ap Rhys uchod) yn trigo yn y castell hwn; ond syrthiodd ei frawd Maelgyn yn ddisymwth arno, a chymerodd y *dref* a'r castell.

Yn 1206, Maelgyn, yn ofni ymweliad gelynol oddiwrth Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, tywysog y Gogledd, a losgodd ei gastell ei hun: ond adferodd a chadwodd Llewelyn ef.

Cyn 1210 yr oedd y castell eto wedi ei ddinystrio, oblegyd y pryd hwn adeiladwyd castell *newydd* i'r Brenin John (yr hwn oedd y cyntaf fel y tybir ar y *safle presennol*): ond dystrywid ef yn fuan ar ol hyny gan Maelgyn a'i frawd Rhys Grug.

Oddeutu 1221, y Tywysog Llewelyn ap Iorwerth a gymerodd y castell drachefn.

Yn 1277, darllenwn i Edmund, brawd i Edward I., ddyfod i Lanbadarn, ac adeiladu castell yn Aberystwyth.

Yn 1282, Rhys ap Maelgyn a losgodd y castell a'r dref, ac a ddinystriodd y gaer a amgylchynai y dref.

Tua phen blwyddyn wedi hyn, adgyweiriwyd y castell gan Edward I., yr hwn a ganiataodd i'r dref y freinlen gyntaf o ymgorfforiad.

Yn 1404, y tywysog hyglod hwnw, Owain Glyndwr, wedi hir warchae, a gymerodd y castell hwn; ond rhoed ef

In 1196, Gruffydd (a grandson of the above Gruffydd ap Rhys) resided at this castle; but his brother Maelgyn fell suddenly upon him, and took the *town* and castle.

In 1206, Maelgyn, apprehending a hostile visit from Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales, burnt his own castle: but Llewelyn rebuilt and retained it.

Before 1210 the castle had been destroyed again, for at this period a *new* castle was built for King John (which is supposed to be the first on the *present site*): but it was destroyed soon after by Maelgyn and his brother Rhys Grug.

About 1221, Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth seized the castle again.

In 1277, we read of Edmund, brother to Edward I., coming to Llanbadarn, and building a castle at Aberystwyth.

In 1282, Rhys ap Maelgyn burnt the castle and town, and destroyed the wall surrounding the town.

In about a year afterwards, the castle was repaired by Edward I., who granted the town the first charter of incorporation.

In 1404, that renowned chieftain, Owain Glyndwr, after a long siege, took this castle; but it was surrendered on

i fyny ar delerau anrhydeddus i'r Tywysog Harri yn 1407, a pharhaodd o hyny allan yn meddiant digynwrf Coron Lloegr.

Yn 1637, Charles I. a awdurdododd un Thomas Bushell i godi Bathdy yn y castell hwn, er bathu yr arian a dynid o'r mwngloddiau yn y Dywysogaeth. Symudwyd y bathdy i Rydychain yn 1642; ond gellir gweled rhai darnau o arian Aberystwyth eto yn y dref.

Yn ystod y Rhyfel Cartrefol, gwarchodid y castell hwn i'r Brenin; ond yn Ebrill, 1646, y Milwriad Whitley a'i rhoes i fyny i luoedd y senedd; ac wedi hyny cloddiwyd dano a chwythwyd ef i fyny, fel yr eglur brofa y darnau anferth a ganfyddir yn bresennol.

honourable terms to Prince Henry in 1407, and afterwards continued in the undisturbed possession of the Crown of England.

In 1637, Charles I. empowered one Thomas Bushell to erect a Mint in this castle, for coining the silver drawn out of the mines in the Principality. The mint was removed to Oxford in 1642; but some pieces of the Aberystwyth coin may still be seen in the town.

During the Civil War, this castle was garrisoned for the King; but in April, 1646, Colonel Whitley delivered it up to the parliament forces; and it was afterwards mined and blown up, as the huge fragments now visible plainly prove.

DISTANCES

To Places of Interest in the Neighbourhood, and to the adjacent Towns.

Cwm Cynfelyn, and Llangorwen Church . .	2½	miles.
Gogerddan, the seat of P. Pryse, Esq., M.P. .	3	,,
Borth Sands (passing Bowstreet and Llanfihangel)	7	,,
Nantceiro, the seat of Dr. Morgan . . .	2½	,,
Goginan Mines, 7; Ponterwyd, 5 . . .	12	,,
Devil's Bridge, 12; Havod, 3	15	,,
Nanteos, the seat of Col. Powell, M.P. . .	3½	,,
Crosswood, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne . .	8	,,
Strata Florida Abbey, and the Teivi Pools .	16	,,
Aberdovey, 11; Towyn, 4; Barmouth, 11 . .	26	,,
Machynlleth, 18; Dolgelley, 16; Carnarvon, 42	76	,,
Llanidloes, 28; Welshpool, 26; Shrewsbury, 18	72	,,
Rhayader, 35; Knighton, 24; Hereford, 19 .	78	,,
Lampeter, 29; Llandovery, 18; Brecon, 20 .	67	,,
Aberayron, 16; Newquay, 6; Cardigan, 19 .	41	,,
Carmarthen, 51; Pontardulas, 19; Swansea, 9	79	,,

SIGNIFICATION OF NAMES.

[But few Scripture Proper Names are inserted in the following List, because their meaning may easily be found in other works. Also, a Welsh translation of the Significations (even if space would allow) was deemed almost superfluous, as all the Welsh Names explain themselves: and the same reason is sufficient for omitting such names as *Charity, Grace, Prudence,* &c.—Although the present collection has cost the Compiler great trouble and research, still he is conscious of its incompleteness; and any corrections or additions addressed to the Publishers, will be thankfully received, and noticed in future editions.]

Abel	Vanity, mourning.
Abraham	The father of multitudes.
Adam	Earthy, red earth.
Adolphus	Illustrious aid.
Alban	White.
Albert	Bright all over.
Alexander	A helper, or succourer of men.
Alfred	All peace.
Alphonse	Our aid.
Ambrose / Emrys	Immortal.
Andrew	Manly, valiant.
Aneurin	The golden-crested.
Anthony	Flourishing.
Archibald	Speedy learner.
Arnold	Honest.
Arthur	A gruff or bear-like person.
Athanasius	Immortal.
Athelstan	Most noble.
Augustine / Augustus	Majestical.
Baldwin	Bold conqueror.
Barnabas / Barnaby	Son of consolation.
Basil	Royal.
Beli	Warrior.
Benedict / Bennet	Blessed.
Benjamin	The son of my right hand.
Bernard	Filial affection.
Bleddyn	Warrior, or spoiler.
Bleiddan	Wolf.
Boaz	Son of strength.
Boniface	Well-faced.
Brochwel	Furious aspect.
Brychan	Stirrer of tumult.
Cadell	Shield of battle.
Cadog / Catwg	Warrior.
Cadwalader	Arranger of battle.
Cadwgan	Terror of battle.
Caradog	The amorous.
Caswallon	Foiler of the enemy.
Cæsar	Cut off or from.
Charles	A strong man.
Christopher	Christ-like.
Chrysostom	Golden-mouthed.
Claudius	Lame, halting.
Clement	Meek or gentle.
Conrad	Able counsel.
Constantine	Constant.
Cornelius	A little sun.
Cynan	The foremost leader.
Cynddylan	Clad with a coat of mail.
Cynfelyn	Yellow-fronted.
Cyril	A lordling.
Daniel	God is my judge.
David	Beloved, or friend.
Dionysius / Denis	Sprung from Jove or Jupiter.
Duncan	High hill.
Dunstan	The highest.
Edgar	Successful weapon.
Edmund	Blessed peace.
Edward / Iorwerth / Iolo	A happy keeper.
Edwin	Happy conqueror.
Einion	Full of life or spirit.
Elisha / Ellis	God saveth.
Erasmus	Amiable.
Ernest	Seriousness.
Eugene / Owain	Well-born.

Eusebius	Pious.
Eustace	Constant.
Everard, Eberard	Boarish disposition.
Felix	Happy.
Ferdinand	Pure peace.
Francis	Free.
Frederick	Rich in peace.
Geoffrey	Joyful peace.
George	A husbandman.
Geraint	Long-shanked.
Gilbert	A noble pledge.
Giles	Wearing a buckler.
Godfrey	God's peace.
Godrich	Rich in God.
Godwin	Victorious in God.
Goronwy	Supreme chief.
Gregory	Vigilant.
Gruffydd	A fierce or bold person.
Guy	A guide or director.
Gwalchmai	Hawk of the battle-field.
Gwrtheyrn	A high or great king.
Henry, Harry	Ever rich.
Herbert	Glory of the army.
Hilary	Jovial, merry.
Horace	Good eye-sight.
Hubert, Hobart	Illustrious eminence.
Hugh, Hugo	Mountaineer.
Humphrey	Domestic peace.
Hywel	Conspicuous.
Jacob, James	A supplanter.
Jerome	Having a sacred name.
John	Grace of Jehovah.
Julius, Julian	Having a short beard.
Laurence	Like the laurel.
Leonard, Llewelyn	Lion-like disposition.
Lewis, Louis, Ludwig	A refuge of the people.
Luke	Light.
Lleirwg	A luminary.
Llywarch	A chief commander.
Madog	Benefactor.
Maelgyn	Steel-fronted.
Mark	Martial or warlike.
Martin	Stout, or warlike.
Matthew	A gift.
Matthias	A gift of the Lord.
Meirig	A looker-on.
Meredydd	The lively one.
Michael	Who is like the strong God?
Morgan	Sea-born.
Nathaniel	The gift of God.
Nicholas	A conqueror of the people.
Oliver	From the olive tree.
Osmond	Domestic peace.
Oswald	A steward.
Paul	Little.
Peter, Pedr, Patrick	A stone or rock.
Philip	Lover of horses.
Raphael	God the strong.
Raymond	Quiet peace.
Richard	Potent disposition.
Robert	Famous for counsel.
Roger	All strong counsel.
Rhydderch	Super-exalted.
Rhys	One who rushes.
Samuel	Lent of God.
Sebastian	Honourable.
Silvanus, Silvan	Woody; god of the woods.
Silvester	Of a wood; wild.
Simon	Obedient.
Stephen	A crown or garland.
Swithin	Very high.
Talhaiarn	Iron-fronted.
Taliesin	Beauteous-fronted.
Theobald	Potent over people.
Theodore, Tudur	The gift of God.
Thomas	A twin.
Timothy	Worshipper of God.
Urban	Courteous, civil.
Valentine	Mighty, powerful.
Vincent	Conquering.
Vivian	Lonely.
Walter	Disposer, ruler.
William, Gwilym	A willing defender.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Adelaide, Alice	Noble.
Adelina	The illustrious one.
Agatha	Good.
Agnes	Pure and holy.
Aimy, Emma	Beloved.
Amelia	Negligence.
Ann, Hannah	Gracious, merciful.
Angharad	Unloveliness.
Antonia	See Anthony.
Arabella	God hath avenged.
Aregwedd	Superior form.
Arianwen	The fair one with silver hair.
Barbara	Barbarian.
Benedicta	See Benedict.
Bertha	Bright.
Blanche	White or fair.
Bona	Good.
Bridget	From bride.
Bronwen	White-breasted.
Caroline, Carolina, Charlotte	See Charles.
Catherine	Pure.
Cecily	A blindworm.
Ceinfron	Handsome-breasted.
Ceinwen	Splendidly fair.
Ceridwen	The smile of love.
Civilia	Civil, courteous; of a city.
Claudia	See Claudius.
Constance	See Constantine.
Damaris	Wife.
Diana	The moon.
Dorothea, Dorothy	Given by God.
Drusilla	A little oak.
Dwynwen	The smile of bliss.
Edith	Happiness.
Edwen	The faded or pale one.
Elen	Intellectual being; angel, nymph.
Elizabeth, Eliza	The oath of God.
Eluned	The moon.
Esther	Myrtle; or a star.
Euphemia	She that has a good name.
Eurgain	Bright as gold.
Euronwy	The one with golden ringlets.
Flora, Fflur	Flower.
Florence	Flourishing.
Frances	See Francis.
Frederica	See Frederick.
Gertrude	Truly amiable.
Gwen, Gweno	The fair one.
Gwenddydd	The morning star.
Gwenllian	As spotless as the blanched sheet.
Helen	Light, lamp.
Henrietta, Harriet	See Henry, Harry.
Isabella	Woe to the dwelling.
Joan, Jane	See John.
Judith	Confessing.
Laura	See Laurence.
Louisa	See Louis.
Lucy	See Luke.
Margaret	A pearl.
Mary, Maria	Bitter.
Martha	Mistress.
Matilda,	Lady of the maids.
Morfudd, Morvid	Sea-prize.
Nefydd, Nefyn	A celestial being.
Olwen	Track of bliss.
Phœbe	The moon.
Rhianon	Lady.
Rosamond	The rose of peace.
Sarah	The princess.
Sophia	Wisdom.
Susan	A lily.
Tegwedd	Beauty-faced.
Ursula	A little bear.
Victoria, Buddyg	Conquest, success.
Wilhelmina	See William.
Winifred	Victorious peace.

BARDDONIAETH.

Yn nghysgod erch yr ywen drom ei gwedd,
Lle chwydda tyweirch o amryfal lun,
Gorweddant yno, yn eu cyfyng fedd,
Hendadau'r plwyf di-ddysg mewn olaf hun.

Galargan Gray mewn Mynwent.

Ac yn nghyfnod dy flodau,
A'r miwail frig tewddail tau,
Casglaf y rhos o'r closydd,
Gwull dolau a gemau gwydd;
Hoew feillion dillynion llawr,
A glwysbert fflur y glasbawr,
I'w rhoi'n gof, aurenwog ior,
Ufydd wyf, ar fedd Ifor!

Dafydd ab Gwilym i Ifor Hael.

Mal gwyrdd-ddail yr Haf yn y goedwig yn gwridaw,
Oedd y milwyr banierawg tra haul yn machludaw:
Fal dail gwedi Hydref yn grin yn y goedwig,
Yr aerdorf oedd dranoeth ar daen yn wywedig.

Dystryw Sennacherib, gan Byron.

Yn araf, yn bruddaidd, gollyngem e i lawr,
Yn waedlyd o faes y gelanedd;
Heb gareg nac argraff, gadawem e 'nawr—
Heb neb ond ei hun a'i anrhydedd!

Angladd Syr John Moore, gan Wolfe.

Ti Rydwen hoff! lle treuliais oriau teg,
Pruddäodd difrod dy ardalau chweg.
Wrth grwydraw weithion ar fy nidrain rawd,
Dy lwybrau anial, a dy barthau tlawd,
Am ddyddiau'n ol y cofiwyf lawer hynt,
Lle safai'r bwth, a thyfai'r ddraenwen gynt;
Deffröa cof am hen fwynderau llon,
A llanwa hiraeth fy mhruddedig fron.

Y Llan Annghyfannedd, gan Goldsmith.

Ychydig ddysg, peth tra pheryglus yw;
Dwfn yfer, neu na phrofer y Dwfr Byw:
Llymeitian bach a'n meddwa yn ddi-drefn,
Ond yfed iawn a'n sobra ni drachefn.

Pope ar Ddysgeidiaeth.

POETRY.

Beneath those rugged elms, that ewe-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Gray's Elegy in a Churchyard.

From dewy lawns I'll pluck the rose,
With every fragrant flower that blows;
The earliest primrose of the spring
To Ivor's honour'd grave I'll bring,—
This humble rite shall oft be paid,
To deck the spot where he is laid,
To show how much for him I mourn,
How much I weep o'er Ivor's urn.

Davydd ab Gwilym to Ivor Hael.

Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen:
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown.

The Destruction of Sennacherib, by Byron.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone—
But we left him alone with his glory!

The Burial of Sir John Moore, by Wolfe.

Sweet Auburn! parent of the blissful hour,
Thy glades forlorn confess the tyrant's power.
Here, as I take my solitary rounds,
Amidst thy tangling walks, and ruin'd gronnds,
And, many a year elapsed, return to view
Where once the cottage stood, the hawthorn grew;
Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.

The Deserted Village, by Goldsmith.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

Pope on Learning.

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